UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
JOINT BASE ELMENDORF-RICHARDSON
ALASKA

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY PROGRAM

OPLAN 19-3, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

FINAL

1 April 2013

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS, JOINT BASE ELMENDORF-RICHARDSON
JOINT BASE ELMENDORF-RICHARDSON, ALASKA

MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION (Annex Z)

FROM: 673 ABW/XPX

SUBJECT: JBER OPLAN 19-3, Environmental Management Plan 2013

1. Attached is the updated JBER OPLAN 19-3, Environmental Management Plan which supersedes the 2011 OPLAN 19-3.

2. This plan provides guidance for compliance with US Air Force Environmental Management System (EMS) requirements and for properly managing hazardous waste and materials on Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER).

3. Annual review of this plan will be conducted by the installation hazardous material management process (HMMP) team with 673 CES/CEANQ serving as lead.

MICHAEL L. MARTENS, Civ, DAF
Chief, 673d Air Base Wing Plans

Attachment
JBER OPLAN 19-3, Environmental Management Plan

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS, JOINT BASE ELMENDORF-RICHARDSON
JOINT BASE ELMENDORF-RICHARDSON, ALASKA

2 MAY 13

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL JBER PERSONNEL

FROM: 673 ABW/CC
10471 20th Street, Suite 139
JBER, AK 99506-2200

SUBJECT: Commander's Letter on JBER Environmental Management System (JBER-30)

1. Our mission at JBER is to support and defend US interests in the Asian Pacific region and around the world by providing units that are capable of meeting Pacific Command's theater mission requirements. We must perform this mission while demonstrating strong practices to protect and conserve the environment in accordance with federal, state, and local laws and regulations. As such, we commit to:

a. Maintaining an effective Environmental Management System (EMS) and continuously improving business practices through effective planning, monitoring, review, and corrective action.

b. Fully implementing the Enterprise Environmental, Safety, and Occupational Health Management Information System (EESOH-MIS) to manage hazardous materials and wastes.

c. Integrating environmental practices into daily decisions to manage our natural and cultural resources for mission sustainment.

d. Implementing pollution prevention measures to minimize hazardous material use and waste generation.

e. Educating and training our workforce in the use of environmentally responsible practices with the idea that all employees are responsible for environmental stewardship.

2. This guidance integrates elements of our EMS into our existing installation management structure to establish sound environmental programs. All new personnel will be provided EMS awareness information by 673 ABW personnel during in-processing. Additionally, all organizational directors and squadron/battalion commanders, whose units deal with hazardous materials, will appoint Unit Environmental Coordinators (UEC) in writing in accordance with Air Force Instruction 32-7001 and/or Army Regulation 200-1.

3. This guidance will be given widest dissemination, applies to the military and civilian workforce, as well as contractors, and will be reviewed annually to ensure that these commitments remain consistent with the JBER mission and operational resources. If you or the members or your staff have questions or require additional information, please contact your UEC or our JBER Environmental Office at 384-2440.

BRIAN P. DUFFY
Colonel, USAF
Commander

673D AIR BASE WING
JBER AK 99506
1 April 2013

JBER OPLAN 19-3, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
SECURITY INSTRUCTIONS

1. The long title of this plan is the ***JBER OPLAN 19-3, Environmental Management Plan.*** The short title is OPLAN 19-3, or EMP.

2. This document is unclassified.

3. Reproduction: Commanders of all tasked organizations are authorized to reproduce this plan or extract and reproduce any portions that are essential and necessary for planning and operational purposes.

4. The Office of Primary Responsibility (OPR) for this plan is the Hazardous Materials Management Process (HMMP) team consisting of 673 CES/CEANQ, 673 LRS (LRS), 673 ABW/SE (SE), and 673 AMDS/SGPB (SGPB). The 673 CES Environmental Compliance Section (673 CES/CEANQ) is the lead member of HMMP for updating this plan.

Record of Changes

Change Number	Date Entered	Posted By

Record of Annual Review

Reviewed By	Date Reviewed	Remarks

If you have not received the appropriate number of copies or no longer require this plan, please complete the following and forward to 673 CES/CEANQ, 6346 Arctic Warrior Drive, JBER, AK 99506-3221.

MEMORANDUM FOR 673 CES/CEANQ

FROM: Date:

SUBJECT: Distribution of JBER OPLAN 19-3

1. This office is in receipt of _____ copy(s) of subject document.

2. Request distribution is changed as follows:

   ☐ Exclude from Distribution.

   ☐ Increase number of copies to_____.

   ☐ Decrease number of copies to_____.

   ☐ Change office symbol and address to:

3. Remarks:

_____
(Signature of Commanding Officer or Authorized Representative)

_____
(Unit/Office Symbol) (Telephone #)

NOTE: Complete and return this form if distribution is not correct and received directly from 673 CES/CEANQ. Do not include classified material in this letter.

JBER OPLAN 19-3, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
PLAN SUMMARY

1. PURPOSE: This plan provides guidance for compliance with Air Force Environmental Management System (EMS) requirements and to properly manage all hazardous materials/wastes (HAZMAT) used on JBER.

2. CONDITIONS FOR IMPLEMENTATION: Procedures in this plan will be used to comply with EMS requirements, federal and state hazardous waste/material regulations, and Air Force Instructions (AFIs). Plan revisions will reflect changes in these various laws, rules, and regulations.

3. OPERATIONS TO BE CONDUCTED: This plan establishes procedures for hazardous waste management, hazardous materials management, pollution prevention, used oil management, the environmental management system, and various requirements that support these activities.

4. KEY ASSUMPTIONS:

a. Organizations on JBER will use hazardous materials to accomplish mission readiness.

b. Without controls and procedures in place, HAZMAT spills and contamination will occur.

c. A trained and equipped installation is better prepared for environmental emergencies.

5. OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS: Alaska weather can pose challenges to managers for the storage and handling of hazardous waste/materials. Weather also greatly impacts emergency response and cleanup following a hazmat spill.

6. OPERATIONS SECURITY (OPSEC): Though not a critical component during a hazmat spill, or storage of such substances, Operations Security must be adhered to throughout the process. Storage or spill of a certain hazmat could be useful information to adversaries attempting to disrupt JBER missions. Always practice good OPSEC and protect critical information.

7. COMMAND RELATIONSHIPS: This plan applies to all organizations/entities on JBER that use, generate, or otherwise manage hazardous materials/waste. Good command relations with supported and tenant units is essential for this plan to be successful.

8. LOGISTICS APPRAISEL: Handling hazardous materials/waste is primarily a logistical process. Having the proper training, equipment, storage, and transportation capability is critical for program success. JBER possesses that capability.

9. LIMITING FACTORS: None

JBER OPLAN 19-3, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
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JBER AK 99506
1 April 2013

JBER OPLAN 19-3, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
BASIC PLAN

REFERENCES:
a. Executive Order 13148
b. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and Amendments
c. Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) and Amendments
d. Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA)
e. Emergency Planning, Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)
f. AFI 32-7001, *Environmental Management*
g. AFI 32-7042, *Waste Management*

TASK ORGANIZATION: See Annex A for Tasked Forces and Emergency Contact Information

1. SITUATION.

a. Background. Prior to the 1970s, no significant policy drivers or even a general awareness of environmental issues existed to prompt the formation of environment, safety, and occupational health (ESOH) programs. In the 1970s, in response to a series of legislative developments, Air Force ESOH programs began to be developed at the facility level. Over the past four decades, the Air Force has strengthened its programs to address an increasing universe of stringent ESOH regulatory standards and Executive Order (EO) mandates for Federal Agency ESOH responsibility. EO 13148, signed in April 2000, required Federal agencies to develop and field environmental management systems (EMSs) patterned after the ISO 14001 international standard. The objective of this EO was to institutionalize compliance assurance "as a part of doing business" in the execution of Department missions. The long-term goal, originally established through a joint SECAF/CSAF memorandum signed in January 2001, has been to develop an integrated ESOH management system (ESOHMS) as a means of continually improving ESOH performance.

b. Environmental Pillars. The original Air Force's approach was compliance-based and was structured around four environmental pillars; compliance, restoration, conservation, and pollution prevention. These pillars when combined with robust individual programs for ground safety and occupational health, provided an impressive record of responsiveness to regulation, but lacked a consistent alignment with the military mission, goals and objectives. The Air Force began to address this need with the implementation of EMSs at appropriate facilities in 2005. On 23 June 2006, Elmendorf AFB (now Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson or JBER) officially implemented an EMS program.

c. Regulatory Mandates. In addition to ESOH/ EMS mandates, numerous federal, state, and Air Force rules and regulations govern the management of hazardous materials and wastes. On May 19, 1980, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published the Hazardous Waste Management rules. Subtitle C of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by RCRA, directed the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to promulgate regulations to protect

human health and the environment from improper management of hazardous wastes. The effective date of these far-reaching regulations was November 19, 1980. RCRA was again amended in 1984. These amendments increased the administrative and operational requirements for management of hazardous waste. EPA is the primary agency responsible for ensuring RCRA compliance in Alaska. The Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) and the Emergency Planning, Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) are the two primary federal regulations that govern hazardous material management.

2. MISSION. JBER OPLAN 19-3, Environmental Management Plan provides guidance for compliance with new Air Force Environmental Management System (EMS) requirements and to properly manage all hazardous materials and wastes used on JBER.

3. EXECUTION.

a. Concept of Operations. Procedures in this plan will be used to comply with EMS requirements, federal and state hazardous waste/material regulations, and Air Force Instructions (AFIs). Plan revisions will reflect changes in these various laws, rules, and regulations. Each revision to this plan will become effective immediately upon distribution, unless otherwise noted herein.

(1) Responsibility.

(a) Installation Commander. It is the responsibility of the installation commander to ensure compliance with all EMS, RCRA, OSHA, and EPCRA requirements, to apply for permits, and to file required reports to all appropriate external regulatory agencies.

(b) JBER Personnel. All personnel working on base are accountable for conducting their activities in accordance with this plan. Organizations and tenants are required to provide necessary documentation detailed in this plan to the 673d Air Base Wing Commander (673 ABW/CC) through the 673d Civil Engineer Squadron, Environmental Section (673 CES/CEANQ). This information is used for the purposes of permit application, annual reports required by Air Force and external regulatory agencies.

(2) Applicability. This plan, signed by the 673ABW/CC, applies to all military commands, civilian activities, tenants, contractors, subcontractors, and consultants (hereafter referred to as contractors) working on JBER. Although the instructions contained in this document may appear primarily directed to JBER personnel, contractors are also responsible for ensuring complete compliance with this plan. Additionally, as part of JBER's EMS program, an Environmental Policy statement (located in the preface of this plan) was also signed by the 673 ABW/CC. All military commands, civilian activities, tenants, contractors, subcontractors, and consultants (hereafter referred to as contractors) working on JBER must be aware of and follow the guidelines outlined in this policy statement.

b. Specific Taskings.

(1) Hazardous Material Management Process (HMMP) Team will:

(a) As established by the Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health Committee (ESOHC) IAW AFI 32-7086, include representatives from 673 CES/CEANQ, Bioenvironmental Engineering (673 AMDS/SGPB), Safety (673 ABW/SE), and Logistics (673 LRS, representing supply, maintenance, and transportation). The HMMP team will be led by 673 CES/CEANQ and will report to the ESOHC.

(b) Provide oversight for three major areas: the Hazardous Materials Pharmacy Program (including data entry into the AF automated tracking system), the weapon system Hazardous Materials Reduction Prioritization Process, and the Ozone Depleting Substance Management Program. The HMMP team will provide the necessary teamwork, coordination, and cross feed between various functions. The HMMP team will identify and resolve issues, particularly in policy and resource guidance; cross feed smart business practices; evaluate performance; incorporate hazardous materials management initiatives into existing business practices; and validate and prioritize strategies that support and enhance the hazardous materials management program. The team shall communicate policy goals and objectives and develop efficient hazardous materials management plans.

(c) The HMMP team will determine the organizations responsible for entering and maintaining specific fields into the AF automated tracking database. The offices responsible include 673 CES/CEANQ, 673 AMDS/SGPB, 673 ABW/SE, and 673 LRS.

(d) Review this plan annually, and update it as needed with changes by memorandum. This plan will be republished every three years or sooner if substantial revision is required, with 673 CES/CEANQ serving as lead.

(2) 673d Mission Support Group (MSG) will provide security force patrol service to JBER hazardous waste accumulation sites and DS CSF.

(3) Commanders and Chiefs of activities that generate waste will:

(a) Designate, in writing an environmental coordinator, also hereinafter referred to as a Unit Environmental Coordinator (UEC). The UEC is synonymous with the Army Environmental Compliance Officer (ECO) position. For the purpose of brevity and ease of use, the title "UEC" will be used in this document. The UEC shall designate in writing at least one primary and one alternate hazardous waste manager, of at least a rank of E-5, for each unit with a waste accumulation point. The UEC shall ensure that these appointments are on file with 673 CES, Environmental Section Hazardous Waste Center (673 CES/CEANQ). The UEC shall immediately notify 673 CES/CEANQ, in writing, of any waste manager or alternate manager personnel changes. Changes in hazardous waste managers must also be noted in the organization Environmental Notebooks (at Appendix 2 to Annex C) and emergency notification lists. Each

primary and alternate hazardous waste manager will have as one of his/her duties the task of being the organization hazardous waste accumulation area monitor. Appointment letter templates are located at Appendix 1 to Annex C, this plan. The UEC shall ensure that new primary/alternate waste managers are properly trained to create a seamless transition of management duties for waste accumulation areas.

(b) Comply with hazardous waste regulations at all times. Mission requirements resulting in personnel being temporary duty (TDY) from JBER do not exempt an organization from complying with hazardous waste regulations. If hazardous waste managers and/or alternates are TDY, the organization commander/chief must ensure other personnel are properly trained at least 30 days prior to assuming hazardous waste management duties. If the entire organization is to be TDY, or on leave, for more than 5 operation days (OD) in succession, all wastes at the organization must be turned in before deployment, or the unit must provide a trained individual to conduct Hazardous Waste Inspections once every 7th down day (DD). Materials designated for energy recovery, such as used oil, may be burned for heating purposes or turned in for recycling. If wastes or energy recoverable materials are turned in to the JBER Hazardous Waste Center (4314 Kenney Avenue) on the same day they are generated, then RCRA trained hazardous waste personnel are not required at the unit.

(c) Implement the hazardous waste management procedures stated or referenced in this plan.

(d) Prevent hazardous wastes from spilling, or being deposited or disposed of, on the ground or into any storm sewer, sanitary or domestic sewer, oil/water separator, or water body or drainage.

(e) Maintain and implement installation emergency procedures for response to hazardous waste releases, fires, or explosions.

(f) Ensure hazardous waste is properly identified, packaged, labeled, accumulated, and turned in for disposal in accordance with this plan.

(g) Integrate pollution prevention measures to minimize the generation of all wastes and, in particular, hazardous waste. Waste minimization progress reports such as the amount of used oil burned for energy recovery shall be provided to 673 CES/CEANQ as required.

(h) Provide 673 CES/CEANQ with the hazardous waste generation information necessary to prepare reports for local, state, and federal regulatory agencies; the Air Force; and the DoD.

(i) Ensure that all personnel who: 1) handle, transport, or use hazardous materials; 2) are assigned hazardous waste management responsibilities; or 3) are assigned to respond to hazardous material or waste emergencies know their responsibilities and receive appropriate training to properly conduct their duties.

(j) Provide safe equipment and locations for accumulation areas, and coordinate each location with 673 CES/CEANQ, Ground Safety, Fire Prevention, and Bioenvironmental Engineering. If additional fire extinguishers are needed, purchase at GSA or a local vendor. Coordinate with Fire Prevention (552-2620) to have new extinguishers certified.

(k) Ensure that a site-specific floor plan/map is maintained at the material and waste accumulation areas, which outlines the location of all hazardous material or flammable lockers, hazardous waste storage area, and emergency exit routes with a designated muster area. The map shall also include the locations of emergency equipment such as telephones, eyewash stations, showers, fire pull stations, fire extinguishers, etc. This map will be placed at the accumulation and storage areas throughout the facility and a copy shall be maintained in the organization Environmental Notebook.

(l) Ensure that emergency telephone contacts are posted by a telephone designated for emergency notification in the facility. This telephone should be near the waste accumulation area or have a map indicating where the phone is located, and shall include a list with the base fire department telephone number (911) and the hazardous waste managers' telephone numbers.

(m) Ensure that the organization's area(s) of responsibility is well maintained and the ground/floor not stained with petroleum, oils, and lubricants (POLs) or other wastes.

(n) Ensure accumulation area containers and records are maintained in accordance with this plan.

(4) Commanders and Chiefs of activities that use Hazardous Materials will:

(a) Designate, in writing, at least one hazardous material manager and alternate manager, and ensure these appointments are on file at the activity and at the JBER HAZMART (fax 552-0153). Immediately notify the JBER HAZMART (the Hazardous Material Element, 673 LRS/LGRMSH), in writing, of any related personnel changes. The hazardous material manager will work closely with the JBER HAZMART to maintain proper hazardous material management practices.

(b) Implement the hazardous materials management procedures stated or referenced in this OPLAN. Coordinate the acquisition of all hazardous materials through the JBER HAZMART.

(c) Ensure that policies are in place to prevent hazardous materials from spilling, or being deposited or disposed of, on the ground or into any oil/water separator, storm sewer, sanitary or domestic sewer, or water body or drainage.

(d) Maintain accountability for, and document the management of, hazardous materials from receipt to disposal (cradle to grave). Accountability and documentation will be

maintained throughout this process in accordance with Annex C (Hazardous Waste Management) and Annex F (Hazardous Materials Management) of this plan.

(e) Integrate pollution prevention measures to minimize the generation of surplus materials and wastes. Check expiration dates during the weekly Hazardous Material Inspection and use, or offer for reuse those materials that are due to expire. Ensure that minimal amounts of materials are ordered to prevent future generation of hazardous wastes.

(f) Monitor and document the use and reduction of hazardous materials and provide progress reports to 673 CES/CEANQ, as required.

(g) Ensure all hazardous materials stored and used on JBER are reported and registered at the JBER HAZMART.

(h) Inspect organization buildings and grounds to ensure that hoarding and mismanagement of hazardous materials is not occurring.

(i) Ensure the organization maintains a copy of a manufacturer supplied and specific Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each hazardous material stored, used, or procured at the location. MSDS's must be readily available to personnel requesting this information.

(j) Ensure all personnel who handle, transport, or use hazardous materials, or are assigned to respond to hazardous material emergencies know their responsibilities and receive appropriate training to properly conduct their duties. At a minimum, all personnel with hazardous material responsibilities must familiarize themselves with the Environmental Notebook, this OPLAN, conduct Computer Based Training (CBT) on the Environmental Compliance Assessment Training and Tracking System (ECATTS) web based training page or attend an EMS class, attend a hazardous material management training provided by 673 CES/CEANQ, and have HAZCOM training. Contact 673 CES/CEANQ at (552-1742) for training opportunities.

(k) Ensure that a floor plan is maintained, containing hazardous material storage locations, and hazardous waste storage information, emergency exit routes, and emergency equipment locations. This map will be placed throughout the facility and in the organization Environmental Notebook. If additional fire extinguishers are needed, they can be purchased at GSA or a local vendor. Contact Fire Prevention (552-2620) for certification of new fire extinguishers.

(l) Ensure an emergency contact telephone list is posted by all telephones near where hazardous materials are stored.

(m) Ensure Hazardous Material Storage area(s) are kept clean and are professional in appearance at all times

(5) Unit Environmental Coordinators (UECs) will:

(a) Coordinate training for personnel assigned as primary or alternate hazardous material/waste managers with 673 CES Environmental Section.

(b) Identify requirements for accumulation areas to be established for hazardous waste and/or hazardous materials that will be recycled, reclaimed, or burned for energy recovery.

(c) Inspect waste accumulation and hazardous material storage areas on a quarterly basis using the Environmental Compliance Inspection Checklist at Appendix 2 to Annex X of this plan, and assist individual managers with compliance issues or concerns. Unit Environmental Coordinators shall maintain quarterly summary reports of their organization's environmental compliance.

(6) Waste Managers and their Alternates will:

(a) Assume overall responsibility for management of the hazardous waste accumulation areas.

(b) Designate one or more waste accumulation area(s) for each organization location.

(c) Serve as the waste accumulation area manager and ensure that inspections are conducted on a daily basis (during operational duty days) at all assigned organization waste accumulation areas.

(d) Use the daily inspection log/checklist (see Tab A to Appendix 7 to Annex C, this plan), to inspect and document proper use, labeling, and storage of hazardous waste containers. This includes checking that containers are in good condition and compatible with wastes being stored. Include on the form any recycling activities that may have occurred at the work center. The form is designed to include 31 daily inspections and should be faxed to the Environmental Section (552-7510) within five days after the end of each month (i.e., November's inspection form must be faxed by December 5th).

(e) Notify the Hazardous Waste Center (552-3435) of all hazardous wastes generated at the organization. Coordinate with the Hazardous Waste Center to sample and analyze wastes generated at the organization if a current waste profile does not exist or if the process generating the waste changes. Arrange to turn-in hazardous waste containers when full, or containers approaching their accumulation time limit (generally less than 60 days).

(f) Conduct on-the-job training for the workers (and contractors) at the site, informing them of the waste accumulation areas and proper methods of waste management. Verify that on-the-job training is documented on AF form 55 (for military personnel) or in a written memorandum (civilian personnel, if AF Form 55 is not used). In addition, see Table E-1 located in Annex E, of this plan.

(g) Maintain an Environmental Notebook specific to the unique nature of the organization. This Environmental Notebook (described in Appendix 2 to Annex C, this plan) must be updated whenever changes in the organization's operations affect the hazardous materials/waste management practices or if regulations are updated.

(h) Verify that container logs (Appendix 7 to Annex C, this plan) are maintained to accurately identify the contents of each waste container and items that will be recycled, reclaimed, or burned for energy recovery.

(i) Conduct initial assessments and direct initial response actions in hazardous waste emergencies and spills. Act as the organization emergency coordinator in the event of a spill, fire, or explosion until the base emergency coordinator arrives. These duties are as follows:

1. Ensuring that spills and other hazardous waste emergencies are immediately reported to the base fire department.

2. Knowledge of the basic hazard and risk assessment techniques.

3. Selection and use of proper personal protective equipment (PPE) provided to the first responder operational level (29 CFR 1910.120).

4. Understanding basic hazardous material/hazardous waste terms.

5. Controlling, containing, and/or confining hazardous waste during an emergency within the capabilities of level of training and the resources and PPE available at the organization.

6. Evacuating unneeded organization personnel to a safe location during emergency operations and evacuating all personnel if the emergency is beyond the resources of the organization to control.

7. Implementing basic decontamination procedures.

8. During an emergency situation, implement emergency response procedures described in the organization's Environmental Notebook, the Hazmat Response, and in the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) 10-2.

(j) Maintain the organization Environmental Notebook (see Appendix 2 to Annex C, this plan) and attend the appropriate hazardous waste training course (Annex E).

(k) Furnish the Environmental Section with required waste information before turning in waste.

(l) Provide the unit commander/supervisor with hazardous waste generation information necessary to prepare reports for the 673 CES.

(m) To comply with the Emergency Planning, Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) reporting requirements, provide an inventory of hazardous wastes to the Hazardous Material Management Process (HMMP) team when they request this information.

(n) Ensure organization personnel comply with this OPLAN, the organization Environmental Notebook, and all regulating authorities.

(o) Coordinate with the Environmental Section, Fire Prevention, Bioenvironmental Engineer, and Ground Safety in the placement (or relocation) of a hazardous waste accumulation area.

(7) Hazardous Materials Managers and their Alternates will:

(a) Conduct and document weekly inspections (see Appendix 1 to Annex F, this plan) of all Hazardous Materials stored or used for proper storage, labeling and ensure that the containers are in good condition and compatible with the materials being stored.

(b) Conduct on-the-job training for all personnel assigned to their area of responsibility for the proper management of hazardous materials. Verify that the training is documented on AF form 55 (for military personnel) or in a written memorandum (civilian personnel, if AF Form 55 is not used).

(c) Support the base hazard communications program in accordance with AFI 90-821. Bioenvironmental Engineering will provide assistance to the supervisors in locating Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) for hazardous chemical/materials when reasonable attempts at procurement by the supervisors have been exhausted. The supervisor is responsible, however, for ensuring that MSDSs are available for each hazardous chemical used in their respective work center. The MSDSs should be obtained when the products are procured or picked-up from the supply source.

(d) Maintain the organization's Environmental Notebook (see Appendix 2 to Annex F, this plan), attend the appropriate hazardous material training course (Annex E), and receive HAZCOM training.

(e) Ensure no purchases of hazardous materials are made with a government purchase card etc. without first having an approved AF Form 3952.

(f) Continually review hazardous materials procurement procedures to avoid obtaining surplus materials and to identify possible product substitutions.

(g) Reduce the use of hazardous materials and choose less hazardous products whenever possible.

(h) Attend HazMat training courses provided by 673 CES/CEANQ.

(8) Persons who generate wastes will:

(a) Know who the organization emergency coordinators are and what immediate actions to take in the event of a spill or emergency.

(b) Know their responsibilities concerning hazardous waste management and receive appropriate training to properly conduct their duties. At a minimum, all personnel working with or generating hazardous wastes must familiarize themselves with the organization's Environmental Notebook and this OPLAN, and attend the appropriate hazardous waste training course (see Annex E).

(c) Incorporate pollution prevention methods when possible and feasible.

(d) Know how to identify and place hazardous wastes in the proper container and how to fill out the required container log.

(e) Ensure that hazardous wastes are not introduced into the sanitary sewer via floors drains.

(9) Persons who use hazardous materials will:

(a) Know who the organization emergency coordinators are and what immediate actions to take in event of a spill or emergency.

(b) Know their responsibilities concerning hazardous materials management and receive appropriate training to properly conduct their duties. At a minimum, read this OPLAN, attend the hazardous material training course provided by 673 CES/CEANQ (see Annex E), and receive HAZCOM training.

(c) Reduce the use of hazardous materials whenever possible.

(d) Familiarize themselves with the hazardous materials stored on-site and their corresponding MSDS's.

(e) Ensure that hazardous materials are not introduced into the sanitary sewer via floors drains.

(10) Defense Logistics Agency/Disposition Services (DLA/DS) will:

(a) Operate the Hazardous Waste Conforming Storage Facility (CSF) at Building 11735 Vandenberg Ave on JBER.

(b) Comply with the instructions of this OPLAN, 40 CFR 260-283, and the JBER Hazardous Waste Permit and TSCA regulations at all times. Immediately notify the 673 CES Environmental Section of any compliance violations. The Base Fire Department must immediately be notified of any spills or emergency situations that may occur.

(c) Assist the 673 CES in the preparation of required hazardous waste biennial reports for submission to the EPA or ADEC.

(d) In accordance with the Base's Hazardous Waste Permit, ensure that the following programs are in place for all workers at the CSF:

1. Decontamination program.

2. New technology program

3. Material handling program

4. Training program

5. Emergency response program

6. Any changes to personnel must be approved with a Class I modification

(e) Provide services for the sale of hazardous materials and disposal of wastes generated by DoD agencies in Alaska.

(f) Provide guidance on turn-in procedures to the 673 CES Environmental Section.

(g) Sign as receiving CSF all hazardous waste manifests and notify the 673 CES/CEANQ (552-1742) of any discrepancies. Maintain a copy of all hazardous waste manifests (EPA Form 8200-22) for 50 years.

(h) Submit to US EPA any required Exemption Reports within CFR time specifications and send 673 CES/CEANV a copy of the report.

(i) Notify 673 CES/CEANV of any personnel changes to facilitate CEAN filing an EPA Class 1 permit modification for these personnel changes.

(11) 673d Logistics Readiness Group will:

(a) For hazardous wastes arriving from off site, follow responsibilities in Annex D of this OPLAN.

(b) Provide properly trained personnel and appropriately placarded trucks for transporting hazardous materials and wastes from the Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport to the JBER in-transit storage facility.

NOTE: Commercial carriers may also be utilized.

(c) JBER HAZMART will:

1. Manage the receipt, storage, issue, inspection, and distribution of hazardous materials purchased through base supply and other sources of supply.

2. Validate that all requests for hazardous materials are authorized on the unit's Chemical Authorization List (CAL) before material issue.

3. Perform quality control functions to ensure items are properly identified as hazardous materials to prevent inadvertent procurement or issue transactions for unauthorized materials.

4. Process all Base Supply/ JBER HAZMART hazardous material transactions (to include GPC card and AF Form 9, Request for Purchase) through the tracking system to provide hazardous materials order, receipt, and issue data. Maintain and update all supply-related hazardous materials data fields on the government approved hazardous materials tracking system.

5. Establish a free-issue, reuse, and redistribution program for hazardous materials.

6. Serve as the point of contact for the redistribution of excess hazardous materials in serviceable condition. JBER HAZMART will send qualifying excess hazardous materials that cannot be re-issued to DLA/DS for resale. Hazardous materials that cannot be re-issued or sent to DLA/DS will be processed by the JBER HAZMART and taken to the JBER Hazardous Waste Center for disposal. Processing includes de-listing the product's bar code from the using organization's inventory, updating the computer tracking fields, and preparing necessary paperwork for sending the materials to DLA/DS or the HWC.

7. Serve as HMMP starting point for approval of Chemical authorization requests. Hazardous material users will submit request to the JBER HAZMART. The JBER HAZMART will populate the tracking system, and forward to 673 CES/CEANQ, 673 AMDS/SG JBER HAZMART PB, and 673 ABW/SE for assignment of Issue Exception Code (IEX) and completion of the approval process, in accordance with guidelines in AFI 32-7086.

8. Provide a non-proprietary, manufacturer supplied and specific MSDS to each receiving organization upon initial issue of hazardous material.

(12) 732d Air Mobility Squadron (AMS) will:

(a) For hazardous wastes arriving from off site, follow responsibilities in Annex D of this OPLAN.

(b) For hazardous wastes arriving from off-base, notify the following JBER activities:

- Fire Department (911)
- Defense Force (552-3105)
- Bioenvironmental Engineering (552-3850)
- Squadron Safety NCO (552-1300)
- 611 CES/CEA (552-4530)
- 673 CES/CEANQ (552-1742)
- DS CSF (552-4385)
- AMCC Duty Officer (552-5322)
- Vehicle Operations (552-4475/552-2793)

NOTE: If injured personnel are present on the incoming flight, 732 AMS will contact the Emergency Room (9-1-1).

(13) All Airlift Squadrons (AS) including but may not be limited to 517/537/249/149/144 AS will:

(a) For hazardous wastes arriving from off site, follow responsibilities in Annex D of this OPLAN.

(b) Ensure information on Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (EPA Form 8200-22) is correct and complete.

(c) Maintain a copy of all hazardous waste manifests (EPA Form 8200-22) for 50 years.

(d) Transfer EPA Form 8200-22 and all other hazardous waste documentation to 732 AMS upon arrival at JBER.

(14) 611th Air Support Group will:

(a) Ensure remote Air Force site wastes arriving at JBER are properly identified, packaged, labeled, and shipped in accordance with this OPLAN, 40 CFR 260-283, 49 CFR 100-177, and the JBER Hazardous Waste Permit. For hazardous wastes arriving from off site, follow responsibilities in Annex D of this OPLAN. Immediately notify the JBER Environmental

Section of any compliance violations and the JBER fire department of any spills or emergency situations.

(b) Complete all necessary paperwork for wastes to be accepted by the DS.

(c) Provide waste information as necessary to the Environmental Section for the preparation of required hazardous waste annual or biennial reports to the EPA or ADEC.

4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS.

a. Administration. Refer to appendices in Annex C to this plan.

b. Logistics. Refer to Annex C appendices and Annex D to this plan

5. COMMAND AND CONTROL. Refer to Annex A and Annex J to this plan; and Annex A to JBER CEMP 10-2.

BRIAN P. DUFFY
Colonel, USAF
Commander

Annexes:
A – Task Organization
B – Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area Locations
C – Waste Management
D – Transportation and Storage of Off-site Hazardous Waste
E – Training
F – Hazardous Material Management
J – Emergency Response
X – Checklists
Y – References, Abbreviations/Acronyms, and Definitions
Z – Distribution List

ANNEX A TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
TASK ORGANIZATION AND EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

1. GENERAL.

a. Responsibilities for implementing this plan are distributed throughout base organizations that use hazardous materials and generate, accumulate, monitor, dispose, respond to incidents, store, and transport hazardous waste.

b. Base compliance with federal, state, and local hazardous waste laws and regulations is the responsibility of the installation commander through the base Environment, Safety, and Occupational Health Committee (ESOHC).

c. The development, maintenance, and implementation of this plan is the result of ESOHC action. The following organizations and personnel are tasked under this plan:

(1) All military, civilian, tenant, and contractor personnel or organizations on JBER that handle, order, transport, or store hazardous materials

(2) Those same persons or organizations that also generate hazardous waste.

2. EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

Report On-Base Emergencies to

Fire Related Emergencies	911
Major Spills of Hazardous Substances or Wastes	911
Minor Spills of Hazardous Substances or Wastes	911

Emergency Assistance Information

Position	Assignment	Telephone Number[1]
Wing Command Post	Controller	552-3000
Environmental Compliance	Environmental Compliance Representative	552-3345
Bioenvironmental Engineer	Bioenvironmental Technician	552-3850
BCE Service Call	Base Civil Engineer	552-3726
Emergency Medical Services	Chief of Medical Aid	580-5555
Ground Safety	Safety Representative	552-4244
Defense Force	Defense Force Commander	552-4304
Public Affairs	Public Affairs	552-8151

	Representative	
Contracting Officer	Senior Procurement Representative	552-2810
Staff Judge Advocate	Judge Advocate Representative	552-3046
HQ PACAF Environmental Compliance		808 449-7374
US Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10 (Alaska)		271-5083
National Spill Response Center		800-424-8802
ADEC Southcentral Region		269-7500

NOTE: 1 - Area Code 907

ANNEX B TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION AREA LOCATIONS

1. LOCATIONS OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTES FOR ENERGY RECOVERY.

a. This section contains maps that depict the locations of hazardous waste accumulation areas (HWAA) on JBER and the DS Hazardous Waste Conforming Storage Facility.

b. Due to the heightened ops tempo on JBER, a detailed list of waste accumulation area generators is on file at the JBER Hazardous Waste Center (Bldg 4314 Kenney Ave., 552-3435)

2. ACCUMULATION AREAS FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTES FOR ENERGY RECOVERY.

a. Hazardous waste accumulation areas are separated into several categories defined below:

(1) **Satellite Accumulation Areas (SAA):** Allows for the accumulation of up to 55 gallons of hazardous waste (or one quart of an acute hazardous waste) to be stored at or near the point of waste generation. No storage time limits are in effect until the container becomes full. Once a container is full or the 55-gallon limit is to be exceeded, a start date must be placed on the container and the waste must be moved to the JBER HWC (Building 4314 Kenney Ave.) or to a HWAA within three days.

(2) **Hazardous Waste Accumulation Areas (HWAA):** Allows for the storage of hazardous waste with a maximum storage time limit of 90 days. The 90-day clock starts when the first drop goes into the container. There is no limit to the amount of waste that can be stored at an HWAA, although it is highly recommended that no more than 110 gallons of any waste stream be stored. Before the 90-day limit is reached, waste must be moved to the JBER HWC.

(3) **Emergency Accumulation Areas (EAA)**: Intended for one-time storage of hazardous wastes at spill sites, etc. Maximum storage time limit is the same as for HWAA.

(4) **Hazardous Waste Generators (HWG):** JBER has certain hazardous waste generators that do not accumulate wastes on site. For example, if fluid is drained from a piece of equipment and is immediately transported to the JBER HWC in a container properly marked as hazardous waste, then the waste is never accumulated on site. Because the activity is still generating hazardous waste, it is given special HWG status. Advantage of being a HWG is that an accumulation area and associated paperwork do not need to be established and maintained.

(5) **Universal Waste Accumulation Area (UWAA):** Allows for storage of Univeral Waste for up to 365 days. There is no limit to the amount of Universal Waste that can be stored in a UWAA. The Universal Waste must be moved to the JBER HWC within 270days.

b. All accumulation areas must be approved by the 673 CES/CEANQ.

Appendices:

1 – List of JBER Accumulation Areas
2 – JBER-Elmendorf HWG Locations (Map)
3 – JBER-Richardson HWG Locations (Map)

APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX B TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
JBER HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION AREAS

Map Labels #	Shop	Building #	Type	Shop Process
1	ALASKA ROAD BORING	Not Assigned	HWAA	CONSTRUCTION
2	WELDON CONSTRUCTION	NA	HWAA	CONSTRUCTION
3	673 FSS/FSCA	10286	SAA	SMALL AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE
4	773 CES/CEOFP	10306	HWAA	EMERGENCY POWER SYSTEMS MAINTAINANCE
5	732 AMS/TRP	10364	SAA	BULB REPLACEMENT
6	3 OSS/DMO	10415	SAA	AIRCREW TRAINING
7	673 ABW/HC	10427	UWAA	BULB REPLACEMENT
8	673 ABW/SEG	10427	UWAA	WING SAFETY OFFICE
9	673 CS/SCOII	10435	UWAA	COMPUTER TRANSPORT NETWORKING
10	673 AMDS/SGPB	10449	UWAA	BIOENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING
11	673 CON/LGCA	10480	UWAA	CONTRACTING OFFICE
12	673 ABW/PA	10480	UWAA	BASE PHOTO LAB
13	3 MXS/MXMCE	10555	SAA	AIRCRAFT ELECTRIC & ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS
14	3 AMXS/525 AMU	10682	SAA	F-22 AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE
15	3 MXS/MXMCE	10694	HWAA	GROUND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
16	3MXS/MXMTT	11369	NHWAA	TRANSIENT AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE
17	673 LRS/LGRVF	11415	SAA	FIRE VEHICLE MAINTENANCE
18	673 CES/CEF	11415	UWAA	FIRE DEPARTMENT
19	3 MXS/MXM	11540	UWAA	EMS ORDERLY ROOM AND STAFF
20	525 MXS/MXAG	9694	UWAA	AIRCREW FLIGHT EQUIPMENT
21	732 AMS/TRF	13272	UWAA	FLEET SUPPLY SERVICES
22	703 AMXS/962 AMU	14410	HWAA	E-3 AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE
23	962 AACS/AFE	14410	UWAA	FLIGHT EQUIPMENT
24	3 MXS/MXMGS	14415	HWAA	AEROSPACE GROUND EQUIPMENT MAINT.
25	773 LRS/LGRA	15380	UWAA	AIR DELIVERY
26	732 AMS/TRK	15380	SAA	AIRCRAFT SERVICES
27	732 AMS/MXAS	15432	HWAA	ENROUTE AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE UNIT
28	773 LRS/LGRX	15510	UWAA	JOINT MOBILITY COMPLEX
29	773 LRS/LGRRP	15510	UWAA	LOGISTICS READINESS
30	3 AMXS/MXAC	15658	SAA	F-22 COMBAT ALERT CELL MECH MAINT
31	D COMPANY ANTI TERRORISM	15920	HWAA	MARINE DETACHMENT/D COMPANY ANTI TERRORISM
32	3 MXS/MXMCF	16519	HWAA	C17 FUEL TANK MAINT
33	673 LRS/LGRMSH	16521	HWAA	MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT (463L) MAINTENANCE
34	703 AMXS/517 QAR	16521	SAA	C-12 AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE UNIT
35	90 FS/OSL	16716	UWAA	AIRCREW FLIGHT EQUIPMENT
36	3 AMXS/90 AMU/MXARF	16716	SAA	F-22 AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE
37	3 MUNS/MXWR	16718	SAA	INSPECT AND REPAIR AIRCRAFT ARMAMENT SYSTEMS
38	3 OSS/517AFE	17470	SAA	AIRCREW FLIGHT EQUIPMENT
39	703 AMXS/517 AMU	17508	HWAA	C-17 AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE UNIT FOR AIRCRAFT
40	517 AS/AFE	17508	UWAA	FLIGHT EQUIPMENT INSPECTIONS

41	3 MXS/MXMFSH1	17508	HWAA	AIRCRAFT STRUCTURAL AND SHEET METAL REPAIR
42	3 MXS/MXMFN	17508	SAA	INSPECTION NDI FOR WING AIRCRAFT
43	3 MXS/MXMCP	17534	SAA	AIRCRAFT HYDRUALICS REPAIR & OVERHAUL
44	381 IS/ SCMR	18220	UWAA	RF SYSTEMS MAINTENANCE
45	381 IS	18220	UWAA	GROUND RADIO MAINTENANCE
46	381 IS/CE	18220	UWAA	BUILDING MANAGEMENT
47	AKIMA	18471	NHWAA	FILTER REPLACEMENTS
48	3 MUNS/MXWPD	18727	HWAA	MUNITIONS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
49	3 MUNS/MXWPC	18762	HWAA	PRECISION GUIDED MUNITIONS MAINTENANCE
50	3 MUNS/MXWPA	19713	HWAA	CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS MAINTENANCE
51	16th ASOS/LG	21309	HWAA	GROUP SUPPORT DETACHMENT
52	COE/CEPOA-LM1	2204	UWAA	MANAGEMENT FOR BASE CONSTRUCTION
53	HILLBERG SKI LODGE	23400	UWAA	SKI LODGE
54	3 MUNS/MXWCC	32433	UWAA	MUNITIONS STORAGE
55	3 MUNS/MXWCB	33415	HWAA	MUNITIONS INSPECTION
56	AAFES CAR WASH	3805	NHWAA	AAFES FACILITY MAINTENANCE
57	AAFES JM SHOPPETTE	3829	HWAA	AUTOMOBILE MAINTENANCE
58	673 LRS/LGRMS	4251	SAA	SUPPLY WAREHOUSE(HWG)
59	673 SFS/S4C	4309	NHWAA	WEAPONS TRAINING AND FIRING RANGE OPERATIONS
60	673 CES/CEANQ	4314	HWAA	TEMPORARY STORAGE AND DISPOSAL OF WASTES
61	AAFES SHOPPETTE	5201	UWAA	FACILITY MAINTENANCE
62	COE/CEPOA-LM	5223	SAA	CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT
63	673 MDG	5250	SAA	MEDICAL LOGISTICS
64	773 CES/CEX	5250	UWAA	READINESS FLIGHT FACILITY MAINT
65	673 LRS/LGRNC	5257	SAA	TMO PACKING AND CRATING
66	673 LRS/LGRMSH	5253	UWAA	HAZARDOUS MATERIAL PHARMACY
67	673 CES/CEAN	5312	UWAA	NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
68	773 CES/CEOIH	5327	SAA	HVAC
69	773 CES/CEOIU	5327	INCIDENTAL	UTILITY PLUMBING
70	673 CES/CED	5332	UWAA	EXPLOSIVE ORDINANCE DISPOSAL
71	773 CES/CEOHSP	5333	HWAA	BASE PAINTING OPERATIONS
72	773 CES/CEOHS	5333	UWAA	STUCTURES
73	773 CES/CEOFE	5337	SAA	BASE ELECTRICAL MAINTENANCE
74	ECC OWS	5374	INCIDENTAL	OIL WATER SEPARATOR CLEAN OUT
75	673 CS/SCMPS	5385	UWAA	SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS
76	DECA	5800	SAA	COMMISARY
77	AAFES/OPERATIONS/BX	5800	UWAA	AAFES FACILITY MAINTENANCE
78	BSA/LB&B	5955	HWAA	HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE
79	673 MDSS/SGSH	5955	HWAA	HOSPITAL PATHOLOGY LABORATORY OPERATIONS
80	673 MDSS/SGSM	5955	UWAA	MERC
81	673 MDSS/SGSLF	5955	UWAA	HOSPITAL FACILITY MAINTENANCE
82	673 DS/SGD	5955	HWAA	DENTAL CLINIC
83	673 FSS/FSCTS	6136	HWAA	AUTOMOBILE MAINTENANCE
84	673 LRS/LGRV	6211	HWAA	AUTOMOBILE AND HEAVY EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

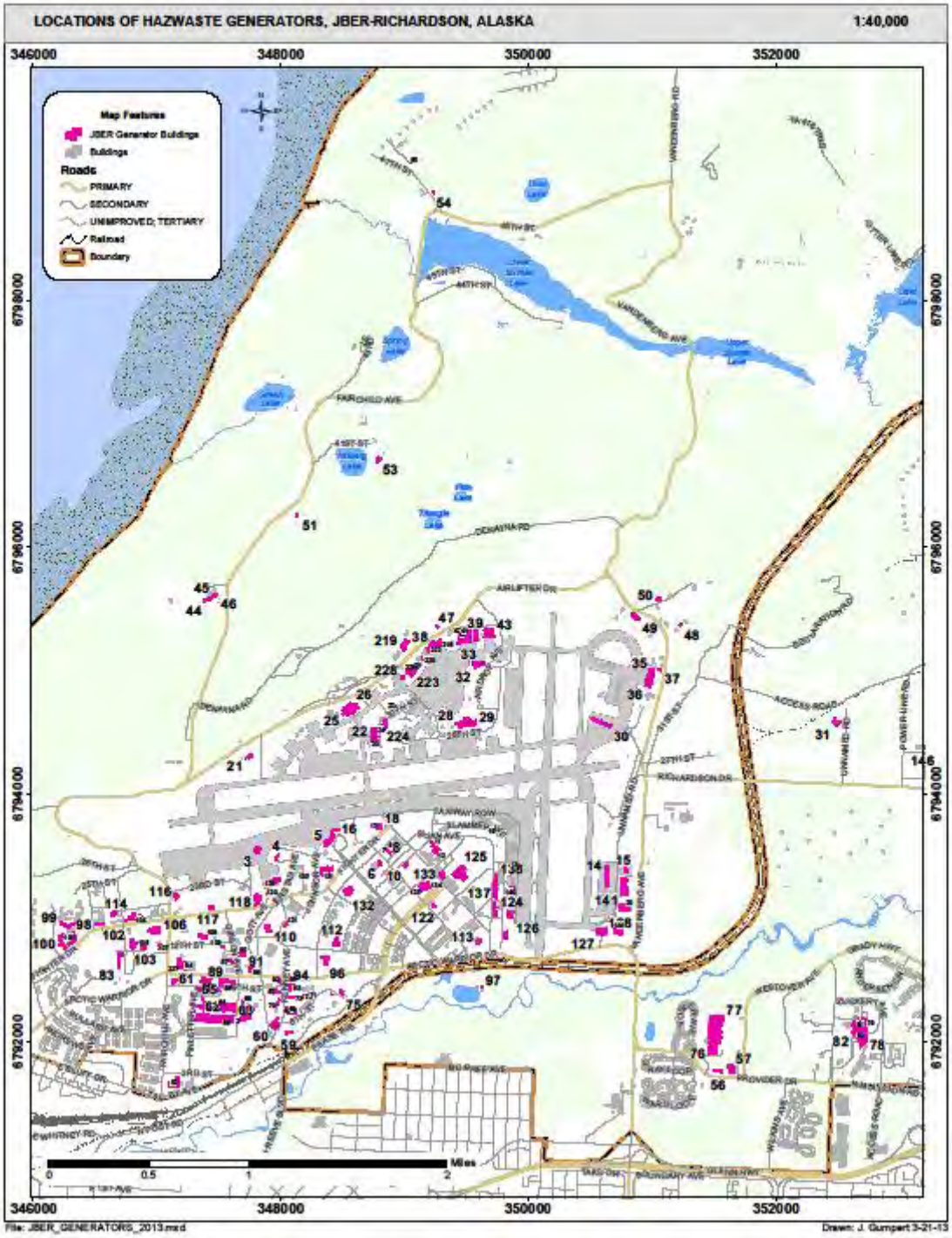
85	372 TRS DET 14	6230	UWAA	FLIGHT LINE TRAINING
86	3 MXS/MXMD	6253	HWAA	SPECIAL TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT CALIBRATION
87	RECYCLING CENTER	6258	INCIDENTAL	RECYCLING CENTER
88	611 CES/CEOSM	6260	UWAA	SUPPLY
89	611 CES/CEOFP	6260	HWAA	CABLE ARRESTING SYSTEMS OVERHAUL AND UPKEEP
90	POLAR SERVICES	6263	SAA	GROUND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT PAINTING
91	3 MXS/MXMFSC	6263	HWAA	CORROSION PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE
92	3 OSS/OSL	6315	SAA	AIRCREW FLIGHT EQUIPMENT
93	773 CES/CEOHS	6326	ON CALL	GATE BARRIER MAINTENANCE
94	673 CES/CERW	6326	UWAA	3 CES IT MIANT
95	673 CES/CECCI	6326	UWAA	CE HEADQUARTER FACILITY MANAGER
96	SITKA CHILD DEVELOPMENT	6376	UWAA	CHILD CARE CENTER
97	673 FSS/FSGC	6538	HWAA	GOLF COURSE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
98	673 CES/CEACU/2	7053	UWAA	DORM FACILITY MAINTENANCE
99	673 CES/CEACU	7079	UWAA	SQUADRON BUILDING FACILITY MAINTENANCE
100	673 CES/CEACU/1	7083	UWAA	SQUADRON BUILDING FACILITY MAINTENANCE
101	673 CES/CEACD	7083	UWAA	SQUADRON BUILDING FACILITY MAINTENANCE
102	FAR NORTH SERVICES	7111	UWAA	DEMOLITION
103	KASHIM CLUB	7135	UWAA	OFFICERS CLUB
104	673 FSS/SVML	7153	UWAA	3 SVS LODGING
105	673 FSS/SAP	7163	UWAA	SCHOOL AGE PROGRAM
106	BOWLING CENTER	7176	SAA	BOWLING
107	KATMAI CHILD CENTER	7181	UWAA	CHILD CARE CENTER
108	673 LRS/LGRF	7228	SAA	REFUELING TRUCKS AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
109	773 LRS/LGRNO	7250	UWAA	VEHICLE OPERATIONS
110	673 SVS/SVRO	7301	HWAA	OUTDOOR RECREATION CENTER
111	3 MXG	8698	UWAA	WEAPONS LOAD TRAINING
112	DENALI CHILD CARE CENTER	7377	UWAA	CHILD CARE SERVICES
113	673 SVS/SVMS	7535	UWAA	DINING FACILITY
114	3 WG/CCN	8124	UWAA	BUILDING MAINTENANCE
115	Not Used			
116	DCSS/AN	8197	UWAA	DEFENSE COURIER SERVICE
117	3 MXS/MXMFM	8237	SAA	METALS TECHNOLOGY, WELDING SHOP
118	673 LRS/LGRVF	8288	HWAA	HEAVY EQUIPMENT AND DIESEL REPAIR.
119	673 CES/CEFO	8306	SAA	FIRE EXT. MAINTENANCE
120	673 CES/CEOIL	8306	SAA	FUEL TANK PUMPING AND PUMP SYSTEMS MAINT.
121	673 LRS/LGRFS	8317	NHWAA	FUEL TANK STORAGE AND MAINTENANCE
122	673 CES/CEANC	8481	UWAA	WILDLIFE MUSEUM
123	176 ACS/SCMN	9480	UWAA	611TH COMPUTER MAINTENANCE
124	3 MXS/MXMGY	8549	HWAA	MAINTAIN AEROSPACE GROUND EQUIPMENT
125	3 MXS/MXMCA	8559	HWAA	F-15 AVIONICS TROUBLESHOOTING AND REPAIR
126	DET 1/353 CTS	8565	NHWAA	WAR SIMULATION TRAINING

127	3 MXS/MXMCF	8681	SAA	AIRCRAFT FUEL TANK MAINT
128	3 MXS/MXMPS	8691	HWAA	JET ENGINE MAINTENANCE
129	ARMY DET. (AKRFC)	9311	SAA	ARMY C-12 AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE
130	3 MXS/MXMCG	9336	HWAA	EJECTION SEAT MAINTENANCE
131	773 CES/CEOHP	9361	SAA	BASE ROAD AND FLIGHTLINE MAINT
132	SUSITNA CLUB	9387	UWAA	CLUB
133	611 CES/CEA	9480	UWAA	CIVIL ENGINEERING SQ
134	673 CS/SCOTW	9480	UWAA	COMMUNICATIONS MAINTENANCE
135	673 AMDS/SGPZ	9497	UWAA	HEALTH AND WELLNESS CENTER (HAWC)
136	673 FSS/SVMP	9510	UWAA	FITNESS CENTER
137	DET 1/353 CTS/ACMI	9549	SAA	ACMI POD MAINTENANCE
138	3 MXS/MXMTWT	9551	INCIDENTAL	AIRCRAFT WHEEL AND TIRE MAINTENANCE
139	3 OSS/OSOL	9551	UWAA	SURVIAL TRAINING
140	3 MXS/MXMPT	9563	NHWAA	F-15 ENGINE TESTING AND DIAGNOSTICS
141	3 MXS/MXMFSL2	9696	HWAA	F-22 CORROSION PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE ON
142	MOOSE RUN GOLF COURSE	27-011	HWAA	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE
143	YOUTH SERVICES	297	SAA	FOOD SERVICE
144	PART DAY CHILD PROGRAM	Demoed	UWAA	BUILDING MAINTENANCE
145	673 CS/SC MET	35750	UWAA	BUILDING MAINTENANCE
146	ECC	45-125	HWAA	POST WIDE OPERATIONS
147	FSC 6TH ENGINEERS	45-715	HWAA	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
148	716TH EOD MOTORPOOL	45-726	SAA	VECHICLE MAINTENANCE
149	VETERINARY SERVICE BRANCH	47-812	SAA	MEDICAL SUPPLIES
150	VETERINARY TREATMENT FACILITY	47-815	SAA	MEDICAL SUPPLIES
151	AMMO SUPPLY PT	55803	HWAA	AMMUNITION STORAGE
152	AAFES SHOPPETTE	560	UWAA	FUEL SUPPLY
153	RANGE CONTROL	59002	SAA	BUILDING MAINTENANCE
154	CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER	6	UWAA	BUILDING MAINTENANCE
155	BILLETING	600	HWAA	BUILDING CLEANING
156	USAG	600	UWAA	BUILDING MAINTENANCE
157	TROOP STORE	602	UWAA	STORE
158	JBER FIRE DEPT	624	NHWAA	BUILDING MAINTENANCE
159	2-377 PFAR	628	ON CALL	BUILDING MAINTENANCE
160	501ST INF	632	SAA	WEAPONS CLEANING
161	USA DENTAC	634	SAA	DENTAL SUPPLY
162	WILDERNESS INN DINING FACILITY	647	NHWAA	FOOD SERVICE
163	GOLD RUSH INN DINING FACILITY	655	NHWAA	FOOD SERVICE
164	ASAP	Demoed	NHWAA	OFFICE SUPPLIES
165	BUCKNER FIELD HOUSE	690	UWAA	BUILDING AND VEHICLE MAINTENANCE
166	773 CES	700	INCIDENTAL	BUILDING MAINTENANCE
167	SHAW FACILITY MAINTENANCE	700	HWAA	FACILITY MAINTENANCE
168	TROOP ISSUE	700	UWAA	MATERIAL ISSUE
169	773 CES ROADS AND GROUNDS	704	SAA	BASE ROAD AND FLIGHTLINE MAINTENANCE
170	SELF HELP	706	UWAA	HOUSING MAINTENANCE

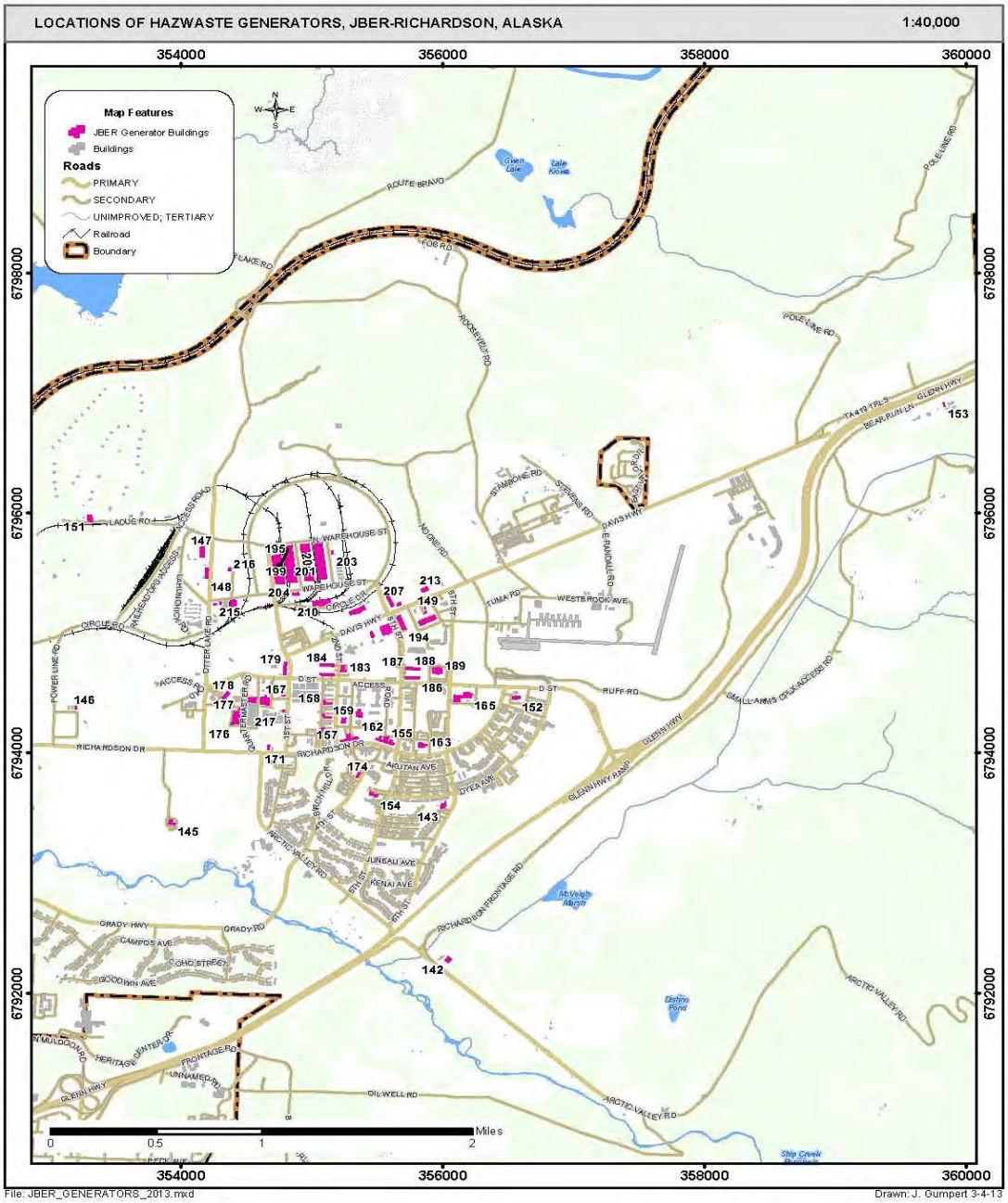
171	AAFES SERVICE STATION	710	SAA	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE
172	SHAW PEST CONTROL	721	HWAA	PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT
173	673 CES ENVIRONMENTAL	724	NHWAA	OFFICE
174	CRREL	54	INCIDENTAL	WELL TESTING
175	673 CES CONTRACTING	724	UWAA	FACILITY DEMOING
176	673 FSS DRY CLEANERS	726	SAA	LAUNDRY SERVICES
177	OMS	728	INCIDENTAL	FACILITY MAINTENANCE
178	ECS 168TH BMA 1	732	HWAA	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
179	SHAW MAINTENANCE	740	HWAA	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE
180	SHAW MAINTENANCE NORTH	740-N	HWAA	FACILITY MAINTENANCE
181	1-501ST INF	750	UWAA	COMMO
182	501ST INF MOTORPOOL	750	SAA	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
183	AUTO SKILLS CENTER	755	SAA	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
184	725TH D CO	756	SAA	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE
185	1/40TH CAV MOTORPOOL	756	SAA	MAINTENANCE
186	509TH INF MOTORPOOL	778	SAA	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
187	377TH PFAR MOTORPOOL	784	SAA	VEHCILE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
188	G BATTERY 2-377	784	SAA	VEHCILE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
189	TROOP MEDICAL CLINIC	786	UWAA	BUILDING MAINTENANCE
190	BERING STRAIGHTS	792	UWAA	BUILDING MAINTENANCE
191	CHUGACH MAINTENANCE	792	UWAA	BUILDING MAINTENANCE
192	OUTDOOR RECREATION	794	SAA	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
193	V & W SHOP	796	HWAA	VEHICLE AND WEAPON MAINTENANCE
194	98TH MAINTENANCE	798	SAA	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
195	SUPPORT SERVICES	800	INCIDENTAL	WAREHOUSE SUPPLIES
196	98TH MAINTENANCE SUPPLY	802	SAA	WAREHOUSE SUPPLY
197	C CO 425TH BSTS	802	INCIDENTAL	WAREHOUSE SUPPLY
198	TSC	802	SAA	BUILDING MAINTENANCE
199	BATTLE SIMULATION CENTER	802	UWAA	BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
200	673 LRS SUPPLY	804		JBER-RICHARDSON HAZMART PHARMACY EXTENTION
201	725TH A CO SSA	806	INCIDENTAL	WAREHOUSE SUPPLY
202	4TH QM-HHC 17TH CSSB-190T	806	SAA	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE
203	GENERATOR SHOP	809	SAA	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
204	ESSM NAVY BASE	812	SAA	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
205	POL/ WASTE WATER UTILITIES	955	INCIDENTAL	BUILDING MAINTENANCE
206	SPERS	974	SAA	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
207	95TH CHEMICAL CO MOTORPOOL	975	SAA	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
208	95TH CHEMICAL CO 5TH PLATOON	975	NHWAA	CHEMICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT TESTING
209	ALOG CORPORATION SERVICES	975	NHWAA	NBC EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
210	725TH BSB MOTORPOOL	976-E	SAA	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
211	4/25TH BSTB MOTORPOOL	976-W	SAA	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
212	A CO 307TH SIGNAL MOTORPOOL	979	SAA	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
213	793rd HHD MP BN	982	SAA	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
214	COAST GUARD	984	UWAA	BUILDING MAINTENANCE
215	DFA-POL LABORATORY	986	HWAA	LABORATORY

216	673 LRS FUEL POINT	992	NHWAA	FUEL SUPPLY
217	NCO ACADEMY	THQ20	UWAA	BUILDING MAINTENANCE
218	176 AMXS/MXAAA	17470	HWAA	AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE C-130
219	212 RQS	17455	HWAA	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
220	176 MXS/MXMP	16468	HWAA	PROPULSION
221	176 MXS/MXMCF	16456	HWAA	AIRCRAFT FUELS
222	176 MXS/MXMTC	17470	HWAA	VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
223	176 MXS/MXMTC HELO	16456	HWAA	ISOCHRONAL INSPECTION
224	176 MXS/MXMG	14415	SAA	AIR GROUND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
225	176 MXM/MXMFS	16456	HWAA	CORROSION CONTROL
226	176 MXS/MXMFM	16456	HWAA	METAL TECH
227	176 LRS/LGRVM	6211	HWAA	VEHICLE MAINTENANCE
228	176 AMXS/MXARR	16430	HWAA	FLIGHTLINE AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE

APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX B TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION AREA LOCATIONS



APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX B TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION AREA LOCATIONS



ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
WASTE MANAGEMENT

1. GENERAL.

a. Purpose. This annex provides the guidance necessary to properly manage hazardous wastes on JBER in accordance with federal, state, Air Force, and local rules and regulations. Individuals knowingly violating these regulations may be subject to fines and disciplinary action.

b. Background.

(1) JBER is regulated as a large quantity generator of RCRA hazardous waste (i.e., it produces more than 2,200 pounds of hazardous waste per month). In addition to approximately 100 hazardous waste accumulation points on base, JBER has received an EPA hazardous Waste Permit to operate a CSF located at Building 11735 Vandenberg Ave. JBER is identified by EPA identification number AK8570028649.

(2) In 1995, the EPA issued universal waste standards. "Universal waste" is a term adopted by the EPA to apply to four very common hazardous wastes (batteries, mercury containing equipment, pesticides, and lamps, including fluorescent bulbs, mercury vapor/metal hydride bulbs, and sodium bulbs) that the EPA feels can be adequately controlled using less stringent management standards than those required for other hazardous waste. Universal wastes are discussed in detail in Appendix 8 to this annex.

c. Requirements for Hazardous Waste Generating Activities. This plan is designed to meet all federal, state, DoD, and Air Force requirements for being in compliance with hazardous waste regulations. There are unique circumstances where an exemption to certain requirements of this plan may be granted by the Environmental Section. Any exemptions must be obtained in writing from the Environmental Section and kept on file in the organization's Hazardous Waste Environmental Notebook (see Appendix 2 to this annex).

d. Special Terms. The special terms used in this chapter are explained in the Definitions section of Annex Y.

e. Waste Handling Guidelines

(1) Compliance. The laws controlling waste handling, storage, and disposal are very strict and complex and the penalties for violations are severe. Proper waste management is a serious matter. ***When it comes to hazardous waste management, don't guess!***

(2) Guidance. Contact your organization Hazardous Waste Manager, Unit Environmental Coordinator, or call the 673 CES, Environmental Section (673 CES/CEANQ, 552-3435/1742) for guidance. The Environmental Section will:

(a) Assist activities in managing hazardous waste.

(b) Identify and analyze all hazardous waste streams to ensure prompt disposal.

(c) Determine the proper hazardous waste container for your particular waste.

(d) Assist in finding ways to reduce, distill, recycle, or otherwise minimize your waste.

(e) Assist in properly labeling and marking hazardous and non-hazardous waste containers.

(f) Determine at what interval your wastes must be turned in for disposal.

(g) Assist in completing the necessary paperwork to dispose of hazardous wastes.

(h) Provide environmental training and guidance to personnel generating hazardous waste.

(i) Inspect hazardous waste generators for compliance.

(j) Issue exemption letters. Exemption letters will be kept on file at the Hazardous Waste Center.

(3) Handling. A waste determination and handling quick-reference guide is included in Appendix 3 to Annex C to this OPLAN. **Remember: Check with the** JBER HAZMART **before "wasting" a material.** The Hazardous Materials Management Flight JBER HAZMART (673 LRS/LGRMSH) is often able to reissue materials if the product is in the original container and in good condition.

f. Expert Advice.

(1) Hazardous wastes can harm you. No matter how harmless they may look, smell, or feel, they are dangerous. They may cause immediate physical harm or have adverse health effects that will not show up for years. That is why state and federal agencies regulate them so strictly. Pay attention to these pages. They contain information to protect your health, the health of co-workers, public safety, and the environment.

(2) Every effort shall be made to minimize the generation of all wastes. If a waste is generated, it must be properly identified, managed, and disposed. The laws controlling waste handling, storage, and disposal are very strict and complex and the penalties for violations are severe. Proper waste management is a serious matter and the generator's responsibility.

(3) This OPLAN is not designed to make you a hazardous waste management expert. When questions arise on issues that are not addressed in this regulation or when further clarification or explanation is needed, ask your organization hazardous waste accumulation manager or Environmental Coordinator and you will be directed to the appropriate personnel who can provide expertise. Sometimes, the best thing to know in the environmental field is

when to ask for help. **When it comes to waste management, don't guess!** Contact your organization hazardous waste manager, Unit Environmental Coordinator, or call the Environmental Section for guidance.

NOTE: Spills (a spill is defined as a release to the environment) must be immediately reported to the JBER fire department at 911 (Refer to Hazmat Response, CEMP 10-2 for detailed procedures on what to do in the event of a spill. *If you have any questions, contact the Environmental Section (552-3435).*

2. MISSION. See Basic Plan

3. EXECUTION.

a. Concept of Operations.

(1) Responsibilities.

(a) Waste Generator. Responsibilities for hazardous waste management are outlined in the Basic Plan of this OPLAN. All generators of hazardous waste must be aware of and in compliance with hazardous waste regulations and management procedures. In addition, all personnel handling hazardous materials, hazardous waste and materials for energy recovery on JBER must be adequately trained to protect human health and the environment. Waivers or exemptions will be considered on a case by case basis.

(b) Environmental Section. The Environmental Section assists each activity in achieving and maintaining compliance with hazardous wastes rules and regulations. The Environmental Section computer tracks hazardous wastes and issues containers to each hazardous waste generator (contractors refer to paragraph 2, Non-Appropriated Funds (NAF) and tenant functions refer to paragraph 3 of Appendix 6 to this annex). The Environmental Section will:

1. Issue proper hazardous waste containers to all activities generating hazardous wastes.

2. Computer track hazardous waste containers from "cradle-to-grave."

3. Properly label and mark all hazardous waste containers.

4. Pickup hazardous waste containers from activities every 80 days (or sooner, if necessary).

5. Identify and characterize all hazardous waste streams to ensure prompt disposal.

6. Perform necessary paperwork to dispose of hazardous waste.

7. Provide environmental training and guidance to personnel generating hazardous waste.

8. Inspect hazardous waste generators for compliance.

(2) Hazardous Waste Management Requirements.

(a) All wastes generated by an organization must be evaluated by the Environmental Section to determine if the waste is a hazardous waste.

1. The contents of every container, whether hazardous or non-hazardous, must be known and identified through a label or marking on the outside of the container, which must be readily visible and easy to read.

2. Waste labels can be obtained from the Environmental Section (552-3435).

NOTE: Any container holding unknown contents is a violation of federal and state hazardous waste regulations. If you have a container with unknown contents, immediately contact the Environmental Section. Do not guess at a container's contents, as it may contain hazardous waste constituents you are unaware of, and do not store it with other wastes due to possible incompatibility.

(b) Each organization must notify the Environmental Section of hazardous wastes generated and whenever a process change occurs in a hazardous waste stream.

(c) Each organization's waste stream will be reviewed by the Environmental Section using the JBER Waste Analysis Plan (on file at the Environmental Section) to identify each waste's characteristics or constituents. The results of the analysis will be used to create or change the waste profile for that particular waste stream. Each organization's waste stream(s) will be recorded on a waste profile that will be kept on file at the Environmental Section. A report *entitled Summary Sheet of Waste Streams and Profile Numbers* will be provided by the Environmental Section to each waste generator. This report shall be kept in the organization Environmental Notebook.

(d) Each organization will turn in their wastes with the appropriate hazardous waste turn-in documents listed in Appendix 6 to this annex (turn-in documents are provided by the Environmental Section, (552-3435).

(3) Accumulation Area Requirements

(a) All types of hazardous waste accumulation areas are strictly regulated by federal and state laws. Hazardous wastes may be accumulated in a Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA), Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area (HWAA), or an Emergency Accumulation Area (EAA). Requirements for these accumulation areas are stated later in this annex. The Environmental Section will assist waste generators in determining what type of accumulation area is required.

NOTE: Hazardous materials must be segregated from hazardous wastes.

(b) The Environmental Section, Ground Safety Office, and the Fire Department must approve all hazardous waste accumulation areas and the wastes to be stored in them. The Fire Department will also provide guidance on the maximum quantities of flammable and combustible substances that are allowed to be stored inside a building. A map showing the location of each accumulation area and emergency response equipment must be included in the organization's Environmental Notebook. This map must be updated whenever changes in accumulation areas occur.

(c) Hazardous wastes cannot be stored in underground storage tanks (USTs).

(d) Hazardous materials/wastes are not to be placed in dumpsters or trash cans. A fire in a dumpster on JBER was caused by two incompatible hazardous materials reacting with each other after being placed in the dumpster.

(e) Stored materials/wastes must be compatible with each other (see compatibility chart in Tab A to Appendix 5 to this annex).

(f) Hazardous and non-hazardous wastes generated by non-organization activities are not allowed to be added to the organization's waste containers. For example, a JBER employee is not allowed to change his/her car's engine oil and place this used oil in the organization's used oil storage containers.

(g) A container log will be used when accumulating hazardous and non-regulated wastes. A log is also required for a UST. The container log will be located at or near the container/UST. The date, container ID number, type of material/waste, amount of material/waste, and name of the person putting the material/waste into the container must be filled in at the time the material/waste is added to the container. The container log form to be used for this purpose is provided at Tab B to Appendix 3, this annex.

(h) Descriptions of accumulation areas are provided below.

1. Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA). To qualify as a SAA, the criteria listed below must be met.

a. The SAA must be located at or near the point of generation and under the control of the operator of the process generating the waste. **NOTE:** EPA in Region 10 (our region) is very strict about the "at or near" interpretation. Please contact the Environmental Section for guidance on what will qualify as "at or near." "Under control" means that no improper wastes can be added to the container, and that the person designated as the operator knows exactly what is in the containers and that it came from work occurring within that area. The SAA must be locked or secured at all times. The "secured" SAA may be a locked room (if in the same room as where the waste is generated), cabinet, storage locker, or a locking device on the container(s) itself.

b. The maximum total empty container volume of a SAA may be no more than 55 gallons. This volume limit also includes non-liquid wastes, such as spill debris. No

more than one quart of acutely hazardous waste may be accumulated at a SAA. Multiple waste streams may be stored at one SAA, a waste stream refers to separate wastes that are physically or chemically different from each other, wastes that are generated from different types of processes, and wastes that are the same type but are generated at different points along the same process or at different process locations.

NOTE: EPA Region 10 is very strict on this issue, saying that total container volumes cannot exceed 55 gallons even if they are not full.

c. There is no limit to the number of SAAs at a facility. However, two or more SAAs may NOT be located immediately next to each other.

d. A SAA can be located adjacent to an HWAA as long as it meets all of the SAA requirements.

e. The SAA and the wastes stored in the SAA must meet the requirements of Appendices 5 and 6 to this annex.

2. Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area (HWAA). To qualify as an HWAA, the criteria listed below must be met.

a. An HWAA is intended primarily for 90-day or less accumulation of hazardous waste. An HWAA is necessary only if the maximum amount of waste being stored exceeds SAA limits or if wastes that are generated are not located at or near the point of generation. Unlike a SAA, the accumulation start date at an HWAA must be placed on each container when the first drop of waste is put into that container.

b. It is highly recommended that no more than 110 gallons (for example two 55-gallon drums) of any one kind of hazardous waste be stored at an HWAA. Non-hazardous wastes (e.g., uncontaminated antifreeze) do not count in this accumulation limit.

c. A container of hazardous waste located in an HWAA must be moved to the HWC within 90 days. If a hazardous waste does not have a waste profile, the Environmental Section should be contacted at 60 days from the time the first drop goes into the container in order to arrange for any necessary sampling. The EPA can penalize up to $25,000 per day for each container that exceeds the allowed accumulation time limits.

d. The HWAA and the wastes stored in the HWAA must meet the requirements of Appendices 5 and 6 to this annex.

3. Emergency Accumulation Area (EAA). To qualify as an EAA, the criteria listed below must be met.

a. An EAA is designed for one-time accumulation of wastes from non-recurring situations, such as a spill, or from temporary construction activities. EAAs must be approved by the Environmental Section on a case-by-case basis. The storage of hazardous

wastes at an EAA must not exceed 90 days. Like an HWAA, the accumulation start date must be placed on each container when the first drop of waste is put into that container.

b. The EAA and the wastes stored in the EAA must meet the requirements of Appendices 5 and 6 to this annex.

4. To qualify as a Recovery/Recycle Accumulation Area (RRAA), the criteria listed below must be met.

(4) Requirements Applicable to All Accumulation Areas

(a) Be under control and actively managed by personnel trained in accordance with para 3.d. in Annex E of this plan during all times that waste is being generated (including swing shifts).

(b) Be clearly differentiated from other shop activities including other accumulation areas. This may be accomplished by using a storage locker, separate room, paint striping the area, roping the area off, etc.

(c) Be free of structural deterioration. Please note that vents on commercial hazardous waste storage lockers must not be obstructed at any time.

(d) Be constructed to prevent the accumulation of ice, snow, or water on the containers.

(e) Have impervious flooring or an impermeable barrier to prevent hazardous substances from leaking into the ground. A 10-mil thick vinyl liner is an example of an impermeable barrier.

(f) For accumulation areas containing liquid wastes, provide secondary containment with sufficient volume to hold 110 percent of the largest liquid holding waste container being accumulated.

(g) Be clean and neat, maintaining a professionally kept appearance.

(h) Maintain a minimum of 3 feet between rows of containers. No row will be more than two containers wide. The aisle space must allow easy inspection of all containers, unobstructed movement of personnel, and unobstructed movement of emergency equipment. If a hazardous waste storage locker is used for waste accumulation, the 3-foot requirement is not necessary: however, the containers must be easily accessible and all container labels must be immediately visible for inspection.

(i) Be near a functioning telephone or other emergency communication equipment. Emergency contacts (fire department, accumulation manager, and assistant accumulation manager) must be posted next to the telephone or other communication equipment along with the location of a fire extinguisher and other spill response equipment.

NOTE: At hazardous waste accumulation areas, if communication equipment is not present whenever hazardous waste is being poured, mixed, spread, or otherwise handled, all personnel involved in the operation must use the buddy system (i.e., must have immediate access through visual or voice contact with another employee).

(j) Have adequate and appropriate spill response equipment located at or near the accumulation area. Minimum spill response equipment consists of an empty salvage drum, absorbents, shovels, brooms, gloves, eye protection, a serviceable fire extinguisher(s), and any other special equipment listed as necessary on the product's MSDS.

(k) Post signs, visible and easy to read from all approaches (applies to commercial storage lockers). The signs must show the items listed below.

1. Words "Storage area for: Hazardous Waste, Non-Hazardous Waste, or Hazardous Material" (or other suitable sign approved by the Environmental Section).

NOTE: These signs are available through the Environmental Section.

2. Name and telephone number of hazardous waste manager.

3. Name and telephone number of alternate hazardous waste manager.

4. Emergency (fire department) telephone number - "911".

5. Words "No Smoking Within 50 Feet".

Appendices:
1 – Hazardous Waste Services
2 – Hazardous Waste Environmental Notebook
3 – Waste Handling Guidelines
4 – Spill Response and Personnel Safety
5 – Container Management Requirements
6 – Hazardous Waste Container Log
7 – Recordkeeping Requirements
8 – Universal Waste Management
9 – PCB Management
10 – Military Munitions
11 – Used Shop Rags and Aerosols
12 – Ozone Depleting Chemicals
13 – Oil/Water Separator and Oil Burner Residue Handling and Disposal
14 – Used Oil Management

APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
HAZARDOUS WASTE SERVICES

1. BACKGROUND. This appendix describes comprehensive environmental services to be provided by the 673 CES Environmental Section (673 CES/CEANQ) for organizations and tenants generating hazardous waste on Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER). The responsibilities that each organization will have as a participant in this program are also described.

2. RESPONSIBILITIES.

a. Environmental Section. The Environmental Section will:

(1) Issue proper hazardous waste containers to all activities generating hazardous wastes.

NOTE: Users should anticipate if containers will be required for weekends or after-hour situations. In case of emergency, contact 552-SPIL (552-7745) to receive containers.

(2) Computer track hazardous waste containers from "cradle-to-grave."

(3) Properly label and mark all hazardous waste containers.

(4) Pick up hazardous waste containers from organizations prior to 80 days or sooner if the container is full.

(5) Identify and analyze all hazardous waste streams to ensure prompt disposal.

(6)Prepare necessary paperwork to dispose of hazardous waste.

(7) Provide environmental training and guidance to personnel generating hazardous waste.

(8) Inspect hazardous waste generators for compliance.

b. Commanders of Activities Which Generate Waste. Designate, in writing an environmental coordinator, and at least one primary and alternate hazardous waste manager for each accumulation point. See Tabs A and B to this appendix for appointment letter template.

c. Hazardous Waste Generator. Hazardous Waste generators will:

(1) Follow JBER OPLAN 19-3 to ensure their wastes are properly managed.

(2) Place wastes in proper containers.

(3) Ensure each container is properly labeled and marked.

(4) Ensure their organization hazardous waste accumulation point is properly maintained and inspected daily.

(5) Promptly call the Environmental Section (552-3435) when a container is needed or needs to be picked up. If possible, the generator should give the Environmental Section at least three days' notice that a container will need to be picked up. This can be accomplished by closely monitoring the volume in each container.

NOTE: See Container Management requirements in Appendix 5 to this annex.

(6) Assist the Environmental Section in loading/unloading containers at the pickup point.

(7) Waste generators will notify the Environmental Section (552-3435) whenever a change in the waste generating process occurs. This may require re-sampling of the waste.

3. SERVICE TIMELINES. The Environmental Section will use the following timetable:

a. Hazardous Waste from Hazardous Waste Accumulation Areas (HWAAs) (90-day accumulation points):

(1) Container issued within three days of request. The container will be properly labeled and marked.

(2) Container delivered by Environmental Section personnel to the HWAA.

(3) The Environmental Section will pick up the container at the accumulation point prior to 80 days or sooner if full and process it into the HWC.

b. Hazardous Waste from Satellite Accumulation Areas (SAAs):

(1) Container issued within three days of request with label.

(2) Container delivered by Environmental Section personnel to the SAA.

c. Non-Hazardous Wastes:

(1) Container issued within three days of request with label.

(2) Container delivered by Environmental Section personnel to generator.

NOTE: Non-hazardous wastes needing to be sent off-base for disposal will be fully serviced by the Environmental Section.

4. STANDARD OPERATING GUIDELINES.

a. Generator will call the Environmental Section (552-3435) to request a waste container.

b. The Environmental Section staff will generate a work order for the delivery of the container.

c. The Environmental Section will properly mark and label the container.

d. The Environmental Section will deliver the container.

e. Based on waste type, the Environmental Section will contact the generator to schedule pick up of container. If container becomes full before the scheduled pick-up date, the generator will contact the Environmental Section (552-3435) and schedule a new pick-up date for the waste.

f. Only those wastes scheduled to be picked-up will be accepted when the Environmental Section staff arrive to pick up the waste. No add-ons will be accepted without coordination with the HWC, 552-3435.

g. Generators must ensure container labels reflect the true contents of that container.

h. The Environmental Section must have clear access to any containers needing to be picked up.

i. The Environmental Section will not enter the flight line area to deliver or pick-up containers.

j. Generating activities that accumulate small containers of batteries and light tubes may be asked to deliver the waste containers to the HWC.

k. The Environmental Section will issue waste containers and labels to contractors when required to do so by contract. However, contractors are responsible for pickup and delivery of waste containers from/to the (HWC/DLA/DS) Defense Logistics Agency/Disposition Services.

Tabs:
A – Environmental Coordinator Appointment Letter
B – Hazardous Waste Manager And/Or Assistant Manager Appointment Letter
C – General User Knowledge Statement
D – Container Inventory Control Log

673D AIR BASE WING
JBER AK 99506
1 April 2013

TAB A TO APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR APPOINTMENT LETTER

Organization: _____ **Location:** _____ **Date:** _____

Section 1. Purpose and Applicability

The purpose of an environmental coordinator is to provide managerial and technical guidance to individual hazardous waste accumulation / material storage area managers and the squadron commander to ensure compliance with federal, state and local and base environmental laws and regulations. These requirements include but are not limited to; container compatibility, labeling, storage, segregation, records documentation and maintenance, spill response and pollution prevention, inspections and turn in of all waste, materials for use, or items for recycling and energy recovery. Coordinates with appropriate agencies to schedule all environmental training for organization personnel. Ensures appropriate hazardous material and hazardous waste appointment letters for personnel are current and forwarded to 673 CES/CEANQ in a timely manner. Conducts and documents quarterly and spot hazardous material and hazardous waste inspections. Environmental Coordinators will e-mail or hand deliver documentation (copy of checklist, memo, etc.) of quarterly hazardous material inspections to 673 CES/CEANQ HMMP coordinator. Recommends the establishment of accumulation / storage areas as required to meet unit specific needs. Integrates pollution prevention measures whenever possible to limit the use of hazardous materials and generation of hazardous waste. Coordinates activities with the CE Environmental Section as required. Attends and provides input to the Hazardous Material Management Process Team (HMMP) on installation-wide environmental issues as required. Informs commander of changes affecting the organization's environmental status.

Section 2. Required Training:

Environmental coordinators are required to be properly trained in hazardous material and hazardous waste management IAW Chapter 5 of the JBER OPLAN 19-3, Environmental Management Plan.

Hazardous waste training is available through the Environmental Section, 673 CES/CEANQ at 552-3435.
Hazardous material training is available through the Environmental Section, 673 CES/CEANQ at 552-2766.
Training must be completed within 90 days of appointment as a Squadron Environmental Coordinator.

Section 3. Appointment:

Name: _____ Rank/Grade: _____

Certifying Authority (Commander):

Name: _____ Rank/Grade: _____

Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

673D AIR BASE WING
JBER AK 99506
1 April 2013

TAB B TO APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGER AND/OR ASSISTANT MANAGER APPOINTMENT LETTER

Organization: **Location:** **Date:**

Section 1. Purpose and Applicability
The purpose of a hazardous waste manager and assistant hazardous waste manager is to ensure their organization is in compliance at all times with hazardous waste requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and JBER OPLAN 19-3.

Section 2. Required Training:

a. Hazardous waste managers and assistant managers are required to be properly trained in hazardous waste management practices and are required to follow the JBER OPLAN 19-3, *Environmental Management Plan*. The hazardous waste manager and assistant manager must attend the Hazardous Waste Subject Matter Expert Course offered by 673 CES/CEANQ. This course includes how to properly handle, identify, containerize, label, transport, and dispose of hazardous wastes; respond to emergencies/spills; waste minimization; safety; and used oil management.

b. This training is available through the Environmental Section, 673 CES/CEANQ at 552-3435. Hazardous waste training must be completed within 90 days of appointment as a waste manager or assistant manager.

Section 3. Duties:
Hazardous waste managers and assistant managers are required to ensure the following. A detailed listing of duties is stated in Chapter 2.2.13 of JBER OPLAN 19-3.

Containers:
- Containers are tightly closed when not in use
- Containers must be in good condition and show no evidence of leaking

Container Marking:
- Environmental Section (673 CES/CEANQ, 552-3435) labels identifying container contents are used
- Markings on container must reflect container's contents
- The words "Hazardous Waste" must be on hazardous waste container
- For 90-day accumulation areas, the hazardous waste container must have accumulation start date placed on the container the moment the first drop of waste enters the container. For satellite accumulation areas, start date must be the on container when the container is full or the 55-gallon hazardous waste limit is reached. The container must then be sent to a 90-day accumulation area or to the base HWC within 3 days.

Accumulation Areas:
- Accumulation area is properly marked
- Wastes stored are compatible with each other
- Less than 55 gallons of hazardous waste at a Satellite Accumulation Area
- Accumulation area is clean and spill free
- Adequate aisle space exists in accumulation area
- Accumulation area is secure from unauthorized use

Paperwork:
- Daily inspections of hazardous waste are being conducted
- Container Inventory Control Log maintained (highly recommended)
- Container Logs are being kept and maintained
- Training Records for personnel are maintained

Emergency Response Equipment:
- Emergency response names are posted at accumulation. point
- A salvage drum for spills is nearby
- Spill response equipment is nearby
- Fire extinguisher is charged, nearby and accessible
- Telephone is accessible and working
- Emergency response personnel names are posted by phone

Energy Recovery Items:
- Promptly burn items for energy recovery in Used Oil Burners.

Name: _____ Rank/Grade: _____ Position (check one): ☐ Haz Waste Manager ☐ Alternate Haz Waste Manager
Name: _____ Rank/Grade: _____ Position (check one): ☐ Haz Waste Manager ☐ Alternate Haz Waste Manager
Name: _____ Rank/Grade: _____ Position (check one): ☐ Haz Waste Manager ☐ Alternate Haz Waste Manager

Section 4. Appointment:

Certifying Authority (Commander):
Name: _____ Rank/Grade: _____

Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

TAB C TO APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
GENERAL USER KNOWLEDGE STATEMENT

GENERAL USER KNOWLEDGE STATEMENT

CONTROL NUMBER:

NAME: **ORGANIZATION:** **PHONE:**

NAME OF WASTE:

DATE WASTE WAS GENERATED:

PROCESS THAT GENERATED WASTE:

CONTENTS:	PERCENTAGES (Please Be Specific):

PLEASE INCLUDE ANY MANUFACTURER-SPECIFIC MSDS OR OTHER PRODUCT INFORMATION IF AVAILABLE:

SIGNATURE:

CSF VERIFICATION:

☐ **Flash Point** ☐ **Ph** ☐ **Liquid** ☐ **Solid** ☐ **Semi-Solid** ☐ **PCB**

673D AIR BASE WING
JBER AK 99506
1 April 2013

TAB D TO APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
CONTAINER INVENTORY CONTROL LOG

CONTAINER CONTENTS:
CONTAINER NUMBER:
CONTAINER SIZE:

Organization: Building: Hazardous Waste Manger and Alternate Manager

AMOUNT	DATE	NAME (Print Clearly)

TURN-IN VERIFICATION
GENERATOR CERTIFICATION

I,_____, hereby certify that all the information submitted in this document is to the best of my knowledge an accurate representation of the waste turned in or burned. All known or suspected hazards have been disclosed. If a waste profile exists on this waste, I certify that no changes have occurred in the process that generated this waste.

SIGNATURE _____ Date: _____

DISPOSAL METHOD: (Circle One: BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY ON SITE; RECYCLED; SENT TO HWC)

This section to be filled in by the Environmental Section (673 CES/CEANQ)
Profile Number:
House Number: Turn-in date:

Note: A computer copy of this form is available at the Environmental Section. Please stop by with a computer disk if you would like a digital copy.
For more information call 552-3435 (Environmental Section).

APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
HAZARDOUS WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL NOTEBOOK

HAZARDOUS WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL NOTEBOOK. All commands, contractors, and tenants accumulating hazardous waste on JBER must supplement this annex by developing and maintaining an individual hazardous **waste** Environmental Notebook. The Environmental Notebook must follow the outline shown below.

Index for the Environmental Notebook

Tab	**Title of Section** ***(Environmental Notebook information should be in this order)***
Tab A	Letter of Appointment for Hazardous Waste Managers and Assistant Managers
Tab B	Duties of Hazardous Waste Manager / Assistant Hazardous Waste Manager
Tab C	Training Records for hazardous waste manager, assistant manager, and those requiring hazardous waste training (Keep training records on file for 3 years; see Annex E)
Tab D	Map showing location(s) of accumulation area(s) and spill response equipment
Tab E	Site-specific Spill Plan
Tab F	Daily Inspection Logs (Keep logs on file for 3 years)
Tab G	Container Logs (Keep container logs on file for 3 years. For in-use containers, container log can be kept at or near container being used)
Tab H	Summary Sheet of Waste Streams and Profile Numbers (Obtained from Environmental Section, 552-3435)
Tab I	Current copies of the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (CEMP) 10-2 and JBER OPLAN 19-3 (Paper copies or compact discs of these plans are required and are available at Environmental Section, 552-3435/1742)
Tab J	Current 673 CES/CEANQ Environmental Inspection Check-list
Tab K	Environmental Bulletins and Quarterly Inspection Reports from 673 CES/CEANQ (Keep Inspection Reports on file for 3 years)

APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
WASTE HANDLING GUIDELINES

1. WASTE GENERATORS RESPONSIBILITY. According to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and U.S. Air Force directives, **waste generators are responsible for determining if *any* of the wastes they generate are hazardous wastes**.

a. Waste Generator. A "waste generator" is defined as someone whose act or process first causes a material to become a waste. This means that the person who drains (an act) antifreeze out of a vehicle would be the generator of that antifreeze waste or the supply clerk who decides (a process) that there is no use for a case of spray paint would be the generator of that paint waste.

b. The 673 CES, Environmental Section (673 CES/CEANQ, 552-3435) will provide the necessary guidance in determining if a waste is hazardous and will assist all activities in maintaining compliance with hazardous waste regulations.

2. WASTE ANALYSIS PLAN.

a. Requirement. As a large quantity generator of hazardous waste and an operator of a Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility (TSDF) formally referred to as Compliant Storage Facility (CSF), Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER) is required to have a Waste Analysis Plan (WAP) as part of our Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Hazardous Waste Permit. The WAP provides detailed guidance on how to correctly identify a waste. The WAP is primarily used by the Environmental Section to identify wastes and establish waste stream profiles for hazardous waste generators on JBER. In addition, the CSF operated by the Defense Logistics Agency/Disposition Services (DLA/DS) is required to adhere to the provisions of this OPLAN 19-3.

b. Permit Review. The Hazardous Waste permit and WAP can be reviewed at any time by anyone requiring additional information at the Environmental Section (552-3435).

3. WASTE DETERMINATION. There are two ways a waste becomes a hazardous waste:

a. The waste is a "listed" hazardous waste (EPA has provided four lists of specific wastes in the hazardous waste regulations, or

b. The waste is a "characteristic" hazardous waste (EPA considers four types of characteristics to be "hazardous" characteristics: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and toxicity).

4. LISTED WASTES. Wastes from three of EPA's four hazardous waste lists are generated on JBER: the F-, P-, and U- listed Wastes. The F-List (at Tab A to this appendix) includes certain spent (used) solvents. If you are disposing of a used solvent for the first time, check with

Environmental Section to determine if it is a listed waste. The other two lists are for "Commercial Chemical Products," which means that only one active ingredient will be listed on the MSDS. If more than one active ingredient is listed on the MSDS (and the waste is not a spent solvent), you do not have a listed hazardous waste. If the material has been used, it is not going to be a U-or P- Listed waste. The F, P, and U lists are located in the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR 261). The Environmental Section (552-3435) will assist you in determining if your product is EPA listed and therefore a hazardous waste.

5. CHARACTERISTIC WASTES. If you determine that you do not have a listed hazardous waste, you must decide if you have a characteristic hazardous waste. Look at the manufacturer supplied and specific MSDS for the material and follow the procedures described below.

a. Check the flashpoint of liquids on the MSDS. If the flashpoint of the liquid is less than or equal to 140 degrees Fahrenheit (°F), or if the waste is a U. S. Department of Transportation (DOT) oxidizer, the waste is considered an ignitable hazardous waste (D001).

b. Check the pH of liquids on the MSDS, if the pH of the liquid is less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5, the waste is considered a corrosive hazardous waste (D002).

c. Check the reactivity section of the MSDS. If the waste reacts with water, is capable of exploding at normal temperatures or under a strong initiating force or when heated under confinement, or the waste can create toxic gases under normal conditions, the waste is a reactive hazardous waste (D003).

d. The fourth characteristic, toxicity, often requires laboratory testing to determine its toxicity. The Environmental Section (552-3435) will assist you in making a toxicity determination. Toxicity wastes are designated by a waste code between D004 and D043 (See Toxicity Characteristics List at Tab 2 to this appendix).

e. Miscellaneous. Check and see what the "Disposal" section of the MSDS states. **Do not** assume that you have a non-hazardous waste if the section reads*: "Dispose of in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations."* If the section states that you have a hazardous waste, you must assume that you do, in fact, have a hazardous waste.

f. Tab C lists common wastes generated on JBER and indicates if the waste is hazardous or non-hazardous. The table also provides disposal guidelines and who to call for assistance.

Tabs:

A – F-Listed Hazardous Wastes from Non-specific Sources
B – Toxicity Characteristics List
C – Material and Waste Disposal Guidelines

TAB A TO APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
F-LISTED HAZARDOUS WASTES FROM NON-SPECIFIC SOURCES

Industry and EPA hazardous waste No.	Hazardous Waste Description	Hazard Code
F001	The following spent halogenated solvents used in degreasing: Tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, methylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, and chlorinated fluorocarbons; all spent solvent mixtures/blends used in degreasing containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F002, F004, and F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.	(T)
F002	The following spent halogenated solvents: Tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1- trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, 1,1,2- trichloro-1,2,2- trifluoroethane, ortho-dichlorobenzene, trichlorofluoro-methane, and 1,1,2- trichloroethane; all spent solvent mixtures/ blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above halogenated solvents or those listed in F001, F004, or F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.	(T)
F003	The following spent non-halogenated solvents: Xylene, acetone, ethyl acetate, ethyl benzene, ethyl ether, methyl isobutyl ketone, n-butyl alcohol, cyclohexanone, and methanol; all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, only the above spent non- halogenated solvents; and all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents, and, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of those solvents listed in F001, F002, F004, and F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.	(I)*
F004	The following spent non-halogenated solvents: Cresols and cresylic acid, and nitrobenzene; all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F002, and F005; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.	(T)
F005	The following spent non- halogenated solvents: Toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine, benzene, 2- ethoxyethanol, and 2- nitropropane; all spent solvent mixtures/blends containing, before use, a total of ten percent or more (by volume) of one or more of the above non-halogenated solvents or those solvents listed in F001, F002, or F004; and still bottoms from the recovery of these spent solvents and spent solvent mixtures.	(I,T)

TAB B TO APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
TOXICITY CHARACTERISTICS LIST

EPA HW #	Contaminant	Regulatory Level (mg/L)	EPA HW #	Contaminant	Regulatory Level (mg/L)
D004	Arsenic	5.0	D024	m-cresol	200.0
D005	Barium	100.0	D025	p-cresol	200.0
D006	Cadmium	1.0	D026	Cresol	200.0
D007	Chromium	5.0	D027	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	7.5
D008	Lead	5.0	D028	1,2-Dichloroethane	0.5
D009	Mercury	0.2	D029	1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.7
D010	Selenium	1.0	D030	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.13
D011	Silver	5.0	D031	Heptachlor	0.008
D012	Endrin	0.02	D032	Hexachlorobenzene	0.13
D013	Lindane	0.4	D033	Hexachlorobutadiene	0.5
D014	Methoxychlor	10.0	D034	Hexachloroethane	3.0
D015	Toxaphene	0.5	D035	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	200.0
D016	2,4-D	10.0	D036	Nitrobenzene	2.0
D017	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	1.0	D037	Pentachlorophenol	100.0
D018	Benzene	0.5	D038	Pyridine	5.0
D019	Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5	D039	Tetrachloroethylene	0.7
D020	Chlordane	0.003	D040	Trichloroethylene	0.5
D021	Chlorobenzene	100.0	D041	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	400.0
D022	Chloroform	6.0	D042	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	2.0
D023	o-cresol	200.0	D043	Vinyl Chloride	0.2

TAB C TO APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
MATERIAL AND WASTE DISPOSAL GUIDELINES

The following chart is a quick-reference guide for disposing of materials and wastes that are generated on JBER. This guide is not meant to be all-inclusive.

REMEMBER: Check with JBER HAZMART **before "wasting" a material**. JBER HAZMART is able to reissue many materials if the product is in the original container and in good condition.

Rows completely shaded indicate the item is either reclaimable or recyclable.

(G) indicates the waste is part of a global waste stream.

Item	Classification	Profile Updated	Guidelines	Comments
Acids (see Corrosives)				
Aerosol Containers	Manage discarded containers as Hazardous Waste	NA	Bring all unused aerosol containers to JBER HAZMART Used or empty aerosol containers deliver to the HWC (552-3435)	JBER HAZMART will evaluate each aerosol container for possible reissue. Waste aerosols will be recycled after puncturing at HWC.
Alcohol, Isopropyl	Hazardous, D001	Every 36 Months	Turn in to HWC	Manage as RCRA hazardous waste
Alkaline Solutions	Hazardous, D002	Annually	Turn in to HWC	Manage as RCRA hazardous waste. Exemples: Sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide
Aluminum foil, cans and trays	Nonhazardous	NA	Recycle	Contact the JBER Qualified Recycling Program (QRP). Deposit in recycling containers on base if available.
Antifreeze: Ethylene Glycol Propylene Glycol	Used antifreeze will be managed as hazardous waste prior to recycling if TCLP metals are present.	Annually	Recycle Used antifreeze requires lab testing for metals prior to recycling. Contact Environment Flight for more information.	Contact 673 LRS/LGRMSH, 552-9512 to recycle these items. Needs to be tested for metals.
Asbestos	TSCA regulated	Every 36 Months	Contact CES Asbestos Office, 552-2766	Do NOT touch or disturb asbestos. Fibers become airborne If potential asbestos material is found, contact CES Asbestos Office 552-2766 to arrange testing.
Ash: ..... Incinerator …….. ..... Smoke Pots/Smoke Grenades ..... Space Heaters ……..	 Requires testing Requires testing Requires testing	 Annually Annually Annually	Manage as hazardous waste prior to testing	Contact Environmental Section.

Tab C: Material and Waste Disposal Guidelines (Continued)

Item	Classification	Profile Updated	Guidelines	Comments
Bases (see Corrosives)				
Batteries: Most batteries are to managed under Universal Waste regulations (See JBER EMP 19-3). Batteries are to be labeled: "Universal Waste Batteries" followed by the battery name in parentheses. For example, lithium batteries should be labeled: "Universal Waste Batteries (Lithium)" The start date should be placed on the battery container label as well. Contact Environmental Section for information on how long you can accumulate used batteries at your organization. Broken batteries need to be properly overpacked and any contents such as acids need to be managed as hazardous waste. **Do not mix different kinds of batteries together in the same container.**				
Batteries: Alkaline (G) ..... Carbon-zinc (G) ..... Lead-Acid - undamaged (G) ..... damaged (G) ..... Lithium (G) ..... Magnesium-Carbon (G) ..... Manganese-Dioxide/Zinc (G) .... Mercury (G) ..... Nickel-Cadmium (G) .... Nickel Metal Hydride (G) ..... Silver Oxide/Zinc (G)	 Nonhazardous Nonhazardous Recyclable material Hazardous Waste, D002, D008 Universal Waste Universal Waste Universal Waste Universal Waste Universal Waste Nonhazardous Universal Waste		Protect **Lead-Acid** battery terminals from short-circuiting. Always discharge CDD-equipped **Lithium** batteries. Do not store **Magnesium** or **Mercury** batteries in air tight containers since they may emit hydrogen gas. Refer to MSDS for proper battery handling and storage. Turn batteries in to HWC.	For additional guidance, contact Environmental Section. **Lead Acid** batteries may be returned to the 673 CMS/MXMCE/B Battery Shop, 552-3194.
Brake Fluid	Hazardous if flash point below 140°F (D001) otherwise Nonhazardous	Annually	Store in sealed container. Must have hazardous waste label if flash point < 140°F.	Certain petroleum-based brake fluids may be burned for energy recovery. Contact Environmental Section for guidance.
Calcium Hypochlorite (G)	Hazardous, D001	Annually	Can generate enough heat to cause a fire if thrown in dumpster	Manage as hazardous waste, oxidizer Keep away from organic materials
Cardboard: Corrugated	Nonhazardous	NA	Recycle	Contact the JBER QRP. Put in cardboard recycle bins on base if available.
Cement & Concrete	Nonhazardous	NA unless a spill has occurred	If not contaminated with oil or chemicals, may be landfilled	Contact CEO Operations Flight for guidance
Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)	Unused -Nonhazardous Used --Hazardous (F004) / Nonhazardous if recycled	Annually	Recycle Do NOT vent to atmosphere	Excess CFCs must be turned in to 673 LRS/EBS-DH. Contact 673 CEO for reclaiming
Cans: Aluminum	Nonhazardous	NA	Recycle	Contact the JBER QRP. Deposit in recycling containers on base if available.
Cans: Tin	Nonhazardous	NA	Remove labels and Recycle	Contact the JBER QRP. Deposit in recycling containers on base if available
Compostable Items: Kitchen scraps (paper, vegetable wastes, and bones) Grass clippings, yard trimmings	Nonhazardous	NA	Disposal or Composting	Dispose in dumpsters; contact the JBER QRP regarding individual composting options.

Tab C: Material and Waste Disposal Guidelines (Continued)

Item	Classification	Profile Updated	Guidelines	Comments
Contaminated Media: <u>All chemical spills must be reported to the Fire Department.</u>				
Rags/Pads/Filter Paper containing:				
Oils (G)	Nonhazardous	Annually	Turn in to HWC	Contact Environmental Section for guidance
Antifreeze: must be tested	Requires testing	Annually	Turn in to HWC	Rags can also be laundered and re-used
Fuels (flash point **>100°F) (G)** ...	If hazardous, turn in to HWC	Annually		
	Burn for energy recovery	Annually	Burn for energy recovery	**Can be burned in space heaters**
Fuels (flash point **<100°F) (G)** ...	Hazardous, D001, D018	Annually	Turn in to HWC	
Paint, enamel.....	Hazardous, D001		Turn in to HWC	
Solvents.....	Hazardous, D001, may be F-listed		Turn in to HWC	
Soils ..... contaminated with: Antifreeze, POLs including: Fuel Oil, Gasoline, JP-8, Kerosene, Lubricating Oils, Oily Residue, Oil Refuse, and other Liquid Hydrocarbons		Each Occurrence		Depending on contaminate levels, POL contaminated soil can be sent for thermal treatment. Contact Environmental Section for guidance 552-3435.
Soils with Solvents	Hazardous	Each Occurrence	Turn in to HWC	
Chemical Defense Equipment:				
Decontaminating Agent (DS-2 Diethylene Triamine) (G)	Hazardous, D002	Every 36 Months	Turn in HWC	Do not allow DS-2 to come into contact with bleach
Detector Kit, Chemical Agent, M256, M259A1 (G)	Hazardous, D001, D009	Every 36 Months	Turn in HWC	Individual ampoules may contain poison
Paper, Chemical Agent Detector, VGH, ABC-M8 (G)	Nonhazardous	Every 36 Months	Turn in HWC	Leave in sealed packages to minimize skin contact
Corrosives: Acids, bases (also called caustics), or mixtures having a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5 are RCRA regulated as hazardous waste. Acids and bases can cause severe burns if skin contact occurs. Fumes from corrosives can also burn the nose, mouth, and lungs if inhaled. Wear protective clothing when working with corrosives and do not mix with other chemicals. **Never add water to acid!**				
Acids:				
Acidic Solutions	Hazardous, check pH		Store in appropriate container. Refer to MSDS for pH, proper handling, storage and disposal requirements Turn in to HWC	Contact Environmental Fight for assistance
Acetic.....	Hazardous, D001, D002			
Chromic.....	Hazardous, D001, D002, D007			
Acetic Anhydride.....	Hazardous, D001, D002			
Hydrobromic.....	Hazardous, D002			
Hydrochloric (Muratic).....	Hazardous, D002			
Hydrofluoric.....	Hazardous, D002, U134 (unused)	Every 36 Months	Store in appropriate container. Refer to MSDS for pH, proper handling, storage and disposal requirements	Contact Environmental Section for assistance
Nitric.....	Hazardous, D002	Every 36 Months		
Perchloric.....	Hazardous, D002	Annually		
Phosphoric.....	Hazardous, D002	Every 36 Months	Store in appropriate container. Refer to MSDS for pH, proper handling, storage and disposal requirements	Contact Environmental Section for guidance
Potassium Hydroxide.....	Hazardous, D002	Every 36 Months		
Sulfuric (battery acid).....	Hazardous, D002	Annually		

Tab C: Material and Waste Disposal Guidelines (Continued)

Item	Classification	Profile Updated	Guidelines	Comments
Bases: Alkaline Soap Solutions..... Ammonia (liquid)..... Ammonium Hydroxide..... Bleach, Chlorine..... Drain Cleaner..... Oven Cleaner..... Rust Removers or Preservatives.. Sodium Hydroxide..... Toilet Cleaners.....	 Check MSDS for pH Nonhazardous Check MSDS for pH Hazardous, D001 Check MSDS for pH Check MSDS for pH Check MSDS for pH Hazardous, D002 Check MSDS for pH	 Annually Every 36 Months Annually Every 36 Months Every 36 Months Every 36 Months Annually Every 36 Months Annually	Store in appropriate container. Refer to MSDS for proper handling, storage, and disposal requirements. Try to use the product instead of "wasting" it whenever possible	Contact Environmental Section for assistance. Bring unused items in original container to JBER HAZMART for possible re-issue. If JBER HAZMART cannot re-issue it, then the item will become a waste
Corrosion Inhibitor (Fuel System)	Hazardous, D001	Annually	Dispose of through CSF	Manage as hazardous waste, oxidizer
Cutback Adhesive (232 Henry Asphalt)	Hazardous D001, and D002	Annually	Flammable and corrosive. Store in appropriate container	Manage as hazardous waste
Empty Containers	Nonhazardous if empty	NA	Recycle for scrap metal	See section of this regulation on empty container management
Exit Signs	Possibly Hazardous, D009 Radioactive	Every 36 Months		Contact Bioenvironmental Engineering Section, 552-3850 May also contain PCBs, if sign does not have the words "Non-PCB" on it
Fire Suppressant Foam	Nonhazardous	Every 36 Months		Contact Environmental Section for assistance
Flammable Gases:				
Acetylene..... Anhydrous Ammonia.....	Hazardous, D001, D003 Nonhazardous	Annually Every 36 Months	Refer to MSDS for proper compressed gas handling	Contact Environmental Section for assistance
Oxygen..... Propane.....	Hazardous, D001, D003 Hazardous, D001, D003	Annually Annually	Refer to MSDS for proper compressed gas handling	Contact Environmental Section for assistance
Formaldehyde (unused product) and Formaldehyde-Contaminated Debris (G)	Hazardous, U152 (unused) Nonhazardous (used)	Every 36 Months	Must be managed as RCRA hazardous waste	Contact Environmental Section for assistance
Fiberboard: Cereal Boxes, Beverage Cases	Nonhazardous	NA	Remove plastic and Recycle	Contact Environmental Section for assistance
Filters: Air (paint booths & firing range) Antifreeze recyclers Coolant Diesel (G) Fuel (G) Turbine (G) Motor Oil Parts Washer	 Requires testing, often hazardous Requires testing, often hazardous Requires testing, often hazardous Requires testing, often hazardous Requires testing, often hazardous Requires testing, often hazardous Nonhazardous Requires testing, often hazardous	Annual	**Used oil filters that are hot drained should be taken to 4314** Kenney Ave. **for scrap metal** **NOTE:** Motor Oil filters can also be gravity hot drained and recycled for scrap metal	**Fuel filters will be turned in to HWC for disposal**
Flares & 30 Mil Cartridges	Hazardous, D003	Annual		
Fluorescent Light Ballasts (G)	Pre 1978: Regulated under TSCA for PCBs; post 1978: Non-PCB	Annually	Bring all unneeded fluorescent light ballasts to HWC	If the word "Non-PCB" is not found on the ballast, assume PCBs are present and treat as PCB material
Light bulbs (Fluorescent, mercury vapor/metal hydride, sodium)	Universal Waste	NA	Manage as RCRA Universal Waste	Call Environmental Section for disposal info

Tab C: Material and Waste Disposal Guidelines (Continued)

Item	Classification	Profile Updated	Guidelines	Comments
Glass (clear, brown and green): Food and Beverage Containers.	Nonhazardous	NA	Recycle. No need to separate colors (No light bulbs, windows, or ceramics)	Contact Environmental Section for assistance
Insulation (non-asbestos)	Nonhazardous	NA	Dispose of in landfill	If unsure if asbestos, call Environmental Section
Laser Printer Cartridges	Nonhazardous	NA	These can be recycled by the manufacturer.	Contact HazWaste Center 552-3435
Mask Filters: chromium-contaminated (G)	Hazardous, D007	Every 36 Months	Check MSDS for constituents	Contact Environmental Section for assistance
Medical Waste: expired medications	Acutely Hazardous P-list	Every 36 Months	Do NOT dispose of in dumpsters	Contact 673 MDSS/SGSLF (580-2464) for assistance
Medical Waste: medical debris (needles, swabs, etc.)	Regulated	Every 36 Months	Do NOT dispose of in dumpsters	Contact 673 MDSS/SGSLF (580-2464) for assistance
Mercury-contaminated debris (G)	Hazardous, D009	Every 36 Months	Manage as hazardous waste	Contact Environmental Section for assistance
Metals: Iron (ferrous)	Nonhazardous	NA	Recycle	Place in scrap metals bins located on base
Metals: Nonferrous Copper, Brass Aluminum wire, pipe, tubing, fittings, siding, etc.	Nonhazardous	NA	Recycle Separate different metals	Contact Environmental Section for assistance
Newsprint: Paper, Paper Inserts, Magazines and Catalogs	Nonhazardous	NA	Recycle Remove any plastic before recycling	Contact Environmental Section for assistance
Office Paper: High quality White letterhead, Envelopes Computer printout Computer greenbar Other high quality white paper	Nonhazardous	NA	Recycle Remove any plastic before recycling.	Contact Environmental Section for assistance
Office Paper: Low quality Color paper, Blueprint Non-carbon, Manila envelopes **Unserviceable** file folders Chipboard backing Phone books Junk mail	Nonhazardous	NA	Recycle Remove any plastic before recycling. Do NOT mix low quality paper with high quality paper	Deposit in paper recycling bins on base
Oxidizers / Reactives: Oxidizers/reactives include materials or mixtures that are unstable, react violently with or form explosive mixtures with water, generate toxic gases or vapors when mixed with water or exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5, or are capable of explosive reaction when heated or subjected to shock.				
HTH (Calcium Hypochlorite) (G) Sodium Hypochlorite (Water Purification Tablets, STB) (G) .... MEK Peroxide (in solution > 9% concentration)	Hazardous, D001 Hazardous, D003 Hazardous, U160, D001, D003 (unused pure product or spill cleanup debris) Used may be Hazardous, D035, D003, D001 (test for MEK and reactivity)	Annually Every 36 Months Every 36 Months	DOT Oxidizer Reactive Forbidden to be transported	Contact Environmental Section for assistance
Plastic: HDPE Type 2 (natural) Milk and Water Jugs ONLY	Nonhazardous	NA	Remove labels and recycle	Contact Environmental Section for assistance

Tab C: Material and Waste Disposal Guidelines (Continued)

Item	Classification	Profile Updated	Guidelines	Comments
Paint and Paint-related Materials:				
Aerosol Spray Cans (see aerosol cans)				**NOTE:** Bring unneeded items to JBER HAZMART. JBER HAZMART will determine if the items can be reused or need to be sent to the HWC (4314 Kenney Ave) for disposal. Aerosol cans are depressurized at the HWC and are managed as hazardous waste until punctured.
CARC Paint (with MEK).....	Hazardous, D001, D035, D003	Annually	Check MSDS for precautions on all paints and paint-related materials	
CARC Paint (other, see MSDS)....	Hazardous, D001, D003	Annually		
Paint (solvent or petroleum-based)	Hazardous, D001, D003	Annually		
Paint, Latex (water-based, non-mercury)	Nonhazardous	Annually		
Paint, Latex (water-based, mercury).....	Hazardous, D009	Annually	Latex paint is potentially recyclable. Contact CSF for information	
Paint Chips (lead-based).....	Hazardous (requires testing), D008	Annually		
Paint-related Materials (used coating, varnish, thinner)	Hazardous (requires testing), D001, possible F-list if used	Annually		
PCBs	TSCA Waste	Annually	Regulated under TSCA	Environmental Section will arrange testing
Pentachlorophenol (PCP)	Hazardous, F027	Every 36 Months		Manage as hazardous waste
PCP-treated wood (G)	Hazardous, D037	Annually		Many ammo boxes are PCP treated
Pesticides	May be Universal waste	Every 36 Months	Refer to product MSDS	Contact Environmental Section for assistance
Petroleums / Fuels:				
Fuel, Blazo.....	Hazardous, D001	Annually	Dispose of through HWC	Contact Environmental Section for assistance
Fuel, Butane.....	Hazardous, D001	Annually	Dispose of through HWC	
Fuel, Diesel (G)	Reclaimable,	Annually	Manage as hazardous material	Contact Environmental Section for assistance
Fuel, Gasoline.....	Reclaimable	Annually	Manage as hazardous material	See Fuel Recovery Operating Instruction
Fuel, JP-8.....	Reclaimable	Annually	Manage as hazardous materia	
Fuel, Kerosene.....	Reclaimable	Annually	Manage as hazardous material	
Fuel, Methanol.....	Reclaimable	Annually	Dispose of through HWC	
Fuel, Propane (compressed gas)..	Hazardous, D001, U154 (unused)	Annually	Dispose of through HWC	
Oil, Grease Products.....	Hazardous, D001	Annually	Dispose of through HWC	Contact Environmental Section for assistance
Oil, Hydraulic Fluid.....	Nonhazardous	Annually	Burn in Energy Recovery Units	
Oil, Synthetic.....	Nonhazardous	Annually	Dispose of through CSF	Contact Environmental Section for possible burning
Oil, Transformer.....	Nonhazardous	Annually	Dispose of through HWC	
Oil, Transmission Fluid.....	Test (not Used Oil)	Annually	Burn in Energy Recovery Units	
Oil, Unused Motor Oil.....	Nonhazardous	Annually	Burn in Energy Recovery Units	Contact Environmental Section for assistance
Oil, Used Oil.....	Nonhazardous	Annually	Burn in Energy Recovery Units	
Oil mixed with hazardous waste.....	Hazardous (requires testing)	Annually	Dispose of through HWC	
Photographic wastes (see acidic solutions, basic solutions or silver)	Possibly Hazardous D002, D011	Every 36 Months	Refer to product MSDS	Contact Environmental Section for assistance
Silver (recoverable and solutions)	Hazardous, D011	Every 36 Months	Nonhazardous when properly recycled or recovered	Contact Environmental Section for assistance
Refrigerators	May contain Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)		Turn in to HWC for CFC removal by an EPA certified technician	Contact Environmental Section, 552-3435 for assistance
Residues:				
Oil/Water Separator, Oil Burner	All Residues require testing	Annually	**Never pour solvents into oil/water separator**	Contact Environmental Section for assistance
Paint Booth, Sand Trap		Annually		
Cleaning Pit, Steam Tank		Annually		
Natural Gas Distillate		Annually		
Solvent Recycler, Parts Cleaner		Annually		

Tab C: Material and Waste Disposal Guidelines (Continued)

Item	Classification	Profile Updated	Guidelines	Comments
Solvents: To be RCRA F Listed, solvents must be spent (used) and used for solvent properties and must be 10% or more of the any listed solvent(s) before use. If not used as a solvent, may be RCRA D001 (ignitable) or U-listed. See JBER OPLAN 19-3 for additional information.				
Acetone Alcohol, Denatured Car Polish Carbon Tetrachloride Carburetor Cleaner Chlorinated solvents Citrus-based (De-solv-it) Copper Napthanate Dry Cleaning Solvent (tetrachloroethylene or Perc) Fingerprint Remover Formaldehyde Freon Furniture Polish Methanol	Hazardous, D001, U002 (unused) Hazardous, D001, possible F List (used) Hazardous, D001, Refer to MSDS Hazardous, D001 Hazardous, F001, D019 (used), U211(unused) Hazardous Used requires testing, check F List Used requires testing Nonhazardous Hazardous, D001 Hazardous, F005 Hazardous, U122 Hazardous, spent F004 Hazardous, D001, U154 (unused) Hazardous, D001, F003 (used),	Annually Annually Every 36 Months Annually Annually Annually Every 36 Months Annually Every 36 Months Every 36 Months Every 36 Months Every 36 Months Every 36 Months Annually	Dispose of solvents through HWC **NOTE:** certain solvents may be recycled on base but must be managed as hazardous waste until they are recycled. Contact the Pollution Prevention Office, 552-2867, for additional information. Also, refer to solvent distillation Operating Instruction.	Contact Environmental Section for assistance. **Solvents or solvent-contaminated items <u>CANNOT BE BURNED</u> for energy recovery.**
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK) Misc. Halogenated Solvents Methylene Chloride Naphtha Paint Strippers Paint Thinner PD680 Type I	Hazardous, D001, D035, F005 (used) D001, D035, U155 (unused) Hazardous, F001, F002 Hazardous, F001, F002 (used), U080 (unused) Hazardous, D001 Hazardous, D001, Check F List if used Hazardous, D001, Check F List if used Hazardous, D001, test for metals if used	Every 36 Months Annually Annually Annually Annually Annually Annually	Dispose of solvents through HWC **NOTE:** certain solvents may be recycled on base but must be managed as hazardous waste until they are recycled. Contact the Pollution Prevention Office, 552-2867, for additional information. Also, refer to solvent distillation Operating Instruction.	Contact Environmental Section for assistance. **Solvents or solvent-contaminated items <u>CANNOT BE BURNED</u> for energy recovery.**
PD680 Type II Stoddard Solvent Tetrachloroethylene Thinners Toluene 1,1,1 Trichloroethane (methyl chloroform) Xylene Styrene Monomer Resin	Hazardous, D001, test for metals if used Hazardous, D001, test for metals if used Hazardous, D039, F001 or F002 (used), U210, D039 (unused) Hazardous, D001 Hazardous, D001, F005 (used), U220 (unused) Hazardous, F001 or F002 (used), U226 (unused) Hazardous, D001, F003 (used), D001, U239 (unused) Hazardous, D001	Annually Annually Annually Annually Every 36 Months Annually Every 36 Months Annually	Dispose of solvents through HWC **NOTE:** certain solvents may be recycled on base but must be managed as hazardous waste until they are recycled. Contact the Pollution Prevention Office, 552-2867, for additional information.	Contact Environmental Section for assistance. **Solvents or solvent-contaminated items <u>CANNOT BE BURNED</u> for energy recovery.**
Sandblast Media	Hazardous or Nonhazardous, requires testing	Annually		
Wastewater:				Contact Environmental Section, 552-2760 for assistance.
Paint Booth Radiator Repair Oil/Water Separator (G)	All listed in this category require testing to determine if hazardous	All listed in this category require annual testing to determine if hazardous		

APPENDIX 4 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
SPILL RESPONSE AND PERSONNEL SAFETY

1. Federal and state laws prohibit the discharge of oil or hazardous substances from facilities, vehicles, aircraft, and watercraft into the environment without a proper permit. It is illegal to intentionally spill oil or chemicals, and the penalties are severe. It is the responsibility of all military and civilian personnel to immediately report spills to the proper personnel.

2. All spills of hazardous materials or chemicals to include petroleum products must be reported to the JBER Fire Department by dialing 9-1-1. Fire Department will contact 673 CES/CEANQ (552-2867) for all spills, regardless of quantity. All spills are logged and reported on an annual basis.

3. In the event of a spill or emergency, the person discovering the incident is required to follow guidance specified in Hazmat Response, CEMP 10-2.

APPENDIX 5 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
CONTAINER MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS

1. GENERAL. A variety of containers, from 1-gallon cans to 110-gallon overpack drums, along with boxes or plastic totes, or even certain types of bags, may be used to accumulate hazardous wastes. **The container must meet United Nations Performance Oriented Packaging (POP) container requirements.** If in doubt, contact the Environmental Section (552-3435) for guidance concerning container requirements and to obtain accumulation containers.

a. Container Characteristics. The type of container used to accumulate hazardous waste depends on the characteristics of the waste and the quantity of waste that will be generated during the time it is accumulated. The container must be made of a material that does not react or deteriorate from contact with the waste and must seal tightly enough to prevent release of fumes if the waste contains volatile organic compounds.

(1) Empty Containers.

(a) For hazardous wastes and materials, a container, or the inner liner of a container, is considered empty of hazardous material/waste when all materials/waste have been removed using practices commonly employed to remove materials from that type of container, (e.g., pouring, pumping, and aspirating) AND no more than 1 inch of residue remains on the bottom of the container, or no more than 3 percent (by weight) of the total capacity of the container remains in the container or inner liner if the container is less than 110 gallons in size.

(b) **For acutely hazardous wastes**, such as Epinephrine (P042), Phosgene (P095) and Warfarin (P001), containers must be managed as hazardous waste or triple-rinsed using a solvent capable of removing the commercial chemical product residue. The rinsate must be then managed as a hazardous waste. If the container has an inner liner, the inner liner must be removed and managed as a hazardous waste.

(c) Containers that held a hazardous material that was a compressed gas (such as an aerosol spray can) are considered empty when the containers have been depressurized to equal atmospheric pressure and all liquid has been removed. Small aerosol containers shall be taken to the HWC, Building 4314 Kenney Ave (552-3435) where they can be depressurized and the metal recycled.

NOTE: The Anchorage Municipal Landfill does not take liquids. Therefore, any item considered "RCRA empty" cannot be placed in a JBER dumpster if any free liquids remain in the container.

(2) Condition of Containers.

(a) Containers used to accumulate materials/wastes must be in good condition. The container must not be leaking, rusted (more than minor surface rust), corroded, dented more than 2 inches, have unserviceable filler caps/bungs and/or other sealing devices, have any bulges, grooves other than removed metal, dents in seams/corrugations, or be deteriorated in any other way.

(b) If a container used to accumulate material/waste is not in good condition or begins to leak, the material/waste will be transferred to another waste-compatible container in good condition or be overpacked into a larger waste-compatible container in good condition.

(c) If a leaking container is placed into an overpack, an absorbent capable of soaking up the liquid must be placed inside the overpack at the time of the container transfer.

(3) Proper Use of Containers.

(a) To allow sufficient headspace for expansion of contents, do not overfill containers. Generally, a container is considered to be full (applies to liquids) when it is 90 percent filled. For example: 3 to 4 inches from the top of a 55-gallon drum; 1 to 2 inches from the top of a 5-gallon container; 1 inch from the top of a 1-gallon can. Be careful not to exceed the maximum weight specifications for a container. The UN number on a container shows its maximum weight capability in kilograms or specific gravity. If you have any questions about container limitations, contact the Environmental Section (552-3435).

(b) **Containers holding materials/waste must be tightly closed (boxes/super sacks must be securely taped/tied closed) after every use.** Accumulation point managers must control access to all waste containers, such that the integrity of the contents is known and not compromised.

(c) Special fill funnels are required if the funnels are to remain attached to drums holding hazardous material/waste. These funnels are designed to not leak if the container is overturned or allow escape of fumes. Contact the Environmental Section to find out how to obtain these funnels.

NOTE: Containers of liquids may have non-sealing funnels, provided that they are located within a storage locker that has secondary containment.

(d) When filling containers with liquids, be careful to avoid spills. If spillage occurs, the spilled material must be cleaned up immediately and properly managed.

(e) Open-head containers will not be used to accumulate liquid hazardous and non-regulated wastes, unless approved by the Environmental Section.

(4) Proper Handling of Containers.

(a) Do not place waste accumulation containers where they can be damaged by moving vehicles or equipment.

(b) Containers holding materials/wastes must be protected from sources of ignition or reaction, such as open flames, smoking, cutting and welding, hot surfaces, friction, sparks, spontaneous ignition, and radiant heat. Metal containers holding flammable wastes (or flammable materials for energy recovery) must be properly grounded.

(c) Do not stack or place waste accumulation containers (including boxes and batteries) where they can easily fall, be knocked over, or crush each other from excessive weight. Barrels over 30-gallons in size shall not to be stacked.

(5) Incompatible Wastes.

(a) Incompatible wastes must never be placed in the same container, as a violent reaction may occur **(see compatible waste chart at Tab A to this appendix)**.

(b) Containers with wastes that are incompatible must always be separated from each other by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other device. An example of another device would be to overpack two incompatible wastes into two separate overpacks and then separate them by a minimum of 3 feet. The overpacks would serve as walls separating the wastes.

(c) Wastes must always be put in containers that are made of, or lined with, a material that is compatible with that waste.

(d) Wastes must not be put into a container that previously held a waste or material that is incompatible with the new waste.

NOTE: There are some very specific instances that allow for storing certain incompatible wastes together; however, written permission from the Environmental Section will be required before incompatible wastes can be stored together.

b. Container Labeling and Marking.

(1) Organization personnel must put start dates on all containers of hazardous waste as described below. For hazardous wastes stored in SAAs, the accumulation start date must be placed on a container only when it becomes full, the 55 gallon accumulation limit is reached, or the container is moved from the SAA. For hazardous wastes stored in HWAAs and EAAs, the accumulation start date must be placed on the container when the first drop is placed into the container

(2) All containers holding hazardous waste will be marked with the words "Hazardous Waste" and be labeled with proper DOT labels at all times. The identity of the contents must also be marked on the container. Labels and markings must be readily visible, legible, reasonably protected from the elements, and securely applied to each container. All non-applicable labels shall be removed or painted out. Hazardous waste labels are issued by the Environmental Section (552-3435).

NOTE: Before the Environmental Section-supplied hazardous waste label is provided, it is permissible to write the words "Hazardous Waste" on a container using a paint pen or other permanent marker. In addition to the words "Hazardous Waste," the contents name, organization point of contact, and telephone number must be placed on the container.

(3) Non-hazardous and non-regulated wastes will be labeled with proper DOT labels and with "Non-Hazardous Waste" or "Non-Regulated Waste" labels that state the waste's identity

and the point of contact's name, location, telephone number, and any other labels required. All non-applicable labels shall be painted out. Non-Hazardous Waste labels are available from the Environmental Section (552-3435).

(4) Materials to be burned for energy recovery, reclaimed, or recycled must be marked with labels provided by the Environmental Section (552-3435). The organization's name, point of contact, and telephone number must be placed on these labels. In addition, the containers must be marked with proper DOT labels. All non-applicable labels shall be painted out.

2. UNKNOWN WASTE. It is illegal to have a container of unknown waste. Should this occur, immediately contact the Environmental Section to have the container sampled and identified. Until the contents of the container are known, the container must be marked with the words "Hazardous Waste Pending Analytical Results". In addition, the container must be marked with the date it was sampled and, until analytical results are received identifying the contents of the container, the container must be managed as hazardous waste. Once test results are received, containers must be re-labeled with the appropriate label and the name of the waste. **The accumulation start date will be the date the container is discovered.**

NOTE: Never add waste to a container that has been sampled for laboratory analysis.

Tab:
A – Hazardous Waste Compatibility
B – Hazardous Materials Load and Segregation Charts

TAB A TO APPENDIX 5 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
HAZARDOUS WASTE COMPATIBILITY

1. A hazardous material load and segregation chart on the next page provides a quick reference for material compatibility.

NOTE: The Hazardous Materials Load and Segregation Chart is intended to be a guide only. This chart is misleading, in that it allows for Class 8 materials (Corrosive liquids) to be stored together; however, both acids and bases (caustics) are Class 8 and SHOULD NOT be stored together (if these come into contact, a violent reaction could result). Therefore, acids and bases must be segregated.

2. The following are examples of incompatibility scenarios:

Acids + Bases = Heat, Violent Reaction

Acids or Bases + Reactive Metals, Metal Hydrides = Heat, Explosion, Hydrogen Gas

Water or Alcohol + Acid, Base, Calcium, Lithium, Potassium, Metal Hydride = Heat, Fire, Explosion, Flammable Gas

3. Therefore, the following should be segregated:

Reactives	vs	Ignitables
Acids (pH < 7)	vs	Caustics (Bases - pH > 7)
Corrosives	vs	Flammables
Oxidizers	vs	EVERYTHING

NOTE: Many corrosives are Metal and Water Reactive. Most Organic Reactives must be segregated from Inorganic Reactives (metals).

TAB B TO APPENDIX 5 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS LOAD AND SEGREGATION CHARTS

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS LOAD AND SEGREGATION CHART

CLASS		PLACARDS	CLASS OR DIVISION	PLACARD WEIGHT	NOTES	1.1 1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.3 GAS ZONE A	2.3 GAS ZONE B	3	4.1	4.2	4.3	5.1	5.2	6.1 LIQUIDS PG I ZONE A	7	8
CLASS 1	EXPLOSIVES *Add division number and compatibility group		1.1 1.2	ANY QUANTITY	A	*	*	*	*	*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	EXPLOSIVES *Add division number and compatibility group		1.3	ANY QUANTITY		*	*	*	*	*	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X
	EXPLOSIVES *Add compatibility group		1.4	1001 Lbs.		*	*	*	*	*	0		0	0	0		0				0		0
	VERY INSENSITIVE EXPLOSIVES		1.5	1001 Lbs.	A	*	*	*	*	*	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	EXTREMELY INSENSITIVE EXPLOSIVES		1.6	1001 Lbs.		*	*	*	*	*													
CLASS 2	FLAMMABLE GASES		2.1	1001 Lbs.		X	X	0	X				X	0							0	0	
	NON-TOXIC NON-FLAMMABLE GASES		2.2	1001 Lbs.	B	X			X														
	POISONOUS GAS ZONE A		2.3	ANY QUANTITY	G	X	X	0	X		X				X	X	X	X	X	X			X
	POISONOUS GAS ZONE B		2.3	ANY QUANTITY	G	X	X	0	X		0				0	0	0	0	0	0			0
CLASS 3	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS		3	1001 Lbs.		X	X	0	X				X	0					0		X		
CLASS 4	FLAMMABLE SOLIDS		4.1	1001 Lbs.		X			X				X	0							X		0
	SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE		4.2	1001 Lbs.		X	X	0	X				X	0							X		X
	DANGEROUS WHEN WET MATERIALS		4.3	ANY QUANTITY		X	X		X				X	0							X		0
CLASS 5	OXIDIZERS		5.1	1001 Lbs.	A	X	X		X				X	0	0						X		0
	ORGANIC PEROXIDES		5.2	1001 Lbs.	F	X	X		X				X	0							X		0
CLASS 6	POISONOUS LIQUIDS PG I ZONE A		6.1	ANY QUANTITY	E H	X	X	0	X		0				X	X	X	X	X	X			X
CLASS 7	RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS		7	ANY QUANTITY (yellow III label)		X			X		0												
CLASS 8	CORROSIVE LIQUIDS		8	1001 Lbs.		X	X	0	X				X	0		0	X	0	0	0	X		
CLASS 3	COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS			IN BULK	C J																		
CLASS 6.1	OTHER THAN INHALATION HAZARD ZONES A or B			1001 Lbs.	C I																		
CLASS 9	MISCELLANEOUS			1001 Lbs.	C D																		

§177.848 (e) INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THE SEGREGATION TABLE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

(1) The absence of any hazard class or division or a blank space in the Table indicates that no restrictions apply.

(2) The letter "X" in the Table indicates that these materials may not be loaded, transported, or stored together in the same transport vehicle or storage facility during the course of transportation.

(3) The letter "O" in the Table indicates that these materials may not be loaded, transported, or stored together in the same transport vehicle or storage facility during the course of transportation unless separated in a manner that, in the event of leakage from packages under conditions normally incident to transportation, commingling of hazardous materials would not occur. Notwithstanding the methods of separation employed, Class 8 (corrosive) liquids may not be loaded above or adjacent to Class 4 (flammable) or Class 5 (oxidizing) materials; except that shippers may load truckload shipments of such materials together when it is known that the mixture of contents would not cause a fire or a dangerous evolution of heat or gas.

(4) The "=" in the Table indicates that segregation among different Class 1 (explosive) materials is governed by the compatibility table in paragraph (f) of this section.

(5) The note "A" in the third column of the Table means that, notwithstanding the requirements of the letter "X", ammonium nitrate (UN 1942) and ammonium nitrate fertilizer may be loaded or stored with Division 1.1 (Class A explosive) or Division 1.5 (blasting agents) materials.

(6) When the §172.101 Table or §172.402 of this subchapter requires a package to bear a subsidiary hazard label, segregation appropriate to the subsidiary hazard must be applied when that segregation is more restrictive than that required by the primary hazard. However, hazardous materials of the same class may be stowed together without regard to segregation required for any secondary hazard if the materials are not capable of reacting dangerously with each other and causing combustion or dangerous evolution of heat, evolution of flammable, poisonous, or asphyxiant gases, or formation of corrosive or unstable materials.

NOTES

A. See instructions §177.848(e)(5).
B. For domestic transportation of oxygen, compressed or oxygen, refrigerated liquid, the oxygen placard may be used in place of NON-FLAMMABLE GAS placard [§172.504(f)(7)].
C. No applicable segregation restrictions in §177.848(d).
D. For domestic transportation, a Class 9 placard is not required. A bulk packaging containing a Class 9 material must be marked with the appropriate identification number displayed on a Class 9 placard, an orange panel or a white-square-on-point display configuration as required by subpart D of this part [§172.504(f)(9)].
E. Packages with POISON or POISON INHALATION HAZARD labels, or a POISON label displaying "PG III" or "PG III" marked next to a POISON label may not be transported with foodstuffs, feed or any other edible material, intended for humans or animals. For exceptions see §177.841(e).
F. Placard any quantity of a 5.2, ORGANIC PEROXIDE, TYPE B, LIQUID OR SOLID, TEMPERATURE CONTROLLED.
G. The old POISON GAS or TOXIC GAS placards may be used for highway and rail shipments until October 1, 2001.
H. POISON or TOXIC placards may be used for highway and rail shipments until October 1, 2001.
I. The KEEP AWAY FROM FOOD placard may be used until October 1, 2003.
J. No placard is required for combustible liquids in non-bulk packages [119 gal. or less].

PLACARDS NOT REQUIRED FOR:

1. INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE 6.2 (Labels only)
2. RADIOACTIVE I, II (Labels only)
3. ORM-D
4. Any hazardous material identified on shipping papers as a "limited quantity."

DANGEROUS PLACARD FOR MIXED LOADS

Placard 454 kg (1001 lbs.) gross weight of two or more categories of hazardous materials listed in Table 2. A freight container, unit load device, transport vehicle, or rail car which contains nonbulk packages with two or more categories of hazardous materials that require different placards, as specified in Table 2, may be placarded with a DANGEROUS placard instead of the separate placarding specified for each of the materials in Table 2. However, when 1,000 kg (2,205 pounds) aggregate gross weight or more of one category of material is loaded therein at one loading facility on a freight container, unit load device, transport vehicle, or rail car, the placard specified in Table 2 for that category must be applied.

Division 1.4
Division 1.5
Division 1.6
Division 2.1
Division 2.2
Class 3
Combustible liquid
Division 4.1
Division 4.2

DANGEROUS

Division 5.1
Division 5.2, other than Type B, liquid or solid, temperature controlled
Division 6.1, other than inhalation hazard, Zone A or B
Class 8
Class 9

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HAZARDOUS MATERIALS LOAD AND SEGREGATION CHART

COMPATIBILITY TABLE FOR CLASS 1 (EXPLOSIVE) MATERIALS

COMPATIBILITY GROUP	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	N	S
A		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
B	X		X	X=	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	4/5
C	X	X		2	2	X	6	X	X	X	X	3	4/5
D	X	X=	2		2	X	6	X	X	X	X	3	4/5
E	X	X	2	2		X	6	X	X	X	X	3	4/5
F	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	4/5
G	X	X	6	6	6	X		X	X	X	X	X	4/5
H	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	4/5
J	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	4/5
K	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	4/5
L	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	1	X	X
N	X	X	3	3	3	X	X	X	X	X	X		4/5
S	X	4/5	4/5	4/5	4/5	4/5	4/5	4/5	4/5	4/5	X	4/5	

§177.848 (g) Instructions for using the compatibility table for Class 1 (explosive) materials are as follows:

(1) A blank space in the Table indicates that no restrictions apply.

(2) The letter "X" in the Table indicates that explosives of different compatibility groups may not be carried on the same transport vehicle.

(3) The numbers in the Table mean the following:

(i) "1" means an explosive from compatibility group L shall only be carried on the same transport vehicle with an identical explosive.

(ii) "2" means any combination of explosives from compatibility groups C, D, or E is assigned to compatibility group E.

(iii) "3" means any combination of explosives from compatibility groups C, D, or E with those in compatibility group N is assigned to compatibility group D.

(iv) "4" means §177.835(g) when transporting detonators.

(v) "5" means Division 1.4S fireworks may not be loaded on the same transport vehicle with Division 1.1 or 1.2 (Class A explosive) materials.

(vi) "6" means explosive articles in compatibility group G, other than fireworks and those requiring special stowage, may be stowed with articles of compatibility groups C, D and E, provided no explosive substances are carried in the same vehicle.

(h) Except as provided in paragraph (i) of this section, explosives of the same compatibility group but of different divisions may be transported together provided that the whole shipment is transported as though its entire contents were of the lower numerical division (i.e., Division 1.1 being lower than Division 1.2). For example, a mixed shipment of Division 1.2 (Class A explosive) materials and Division 1.4 (Class C explosive) materials, both of compatibility group D, must be transported as Division 1.2 (Class A explosive) materials.

(i) When Division 1.5 (blasting agent) materials, compatibility group D, are transported in the same freight container as Division 1.2 (Class A explosive) materials, compatibility group D, the shipment must be transported as Division 1.1 (Class A explosive) materials, compatibility group D.

CLASS 1 EXPLOSIVE PLACARDS

DIVISIONS 1.1, 1.2 & 1.3

The Division number and compatibility group are printed in black ink where the * is shown.
Placard any quantity of Division number 1.1, 1.2 or 1.3 material.

* Division Numbers and Compatibility Group

1.1A	1.2B	1.2L
1.1B	1.2C	1.3C
1.1C	1.2D	1.3F
1.1D	1.2E	1.3G
1.1E	1.2F	1.3H
1.1F	1.2G	1.3J
1.1G	1.2H	1.3K
1.1J	1.2J	1.3L
1.1L	1.2K	

DIVISION 1.4

The compatibility group is printed in black ink, where the * is shown.
Placard 454 kg. (1001 lbs.) or more of 1.4 Explosives.

* Compatibility Group

B
C
D
E
F
G
S

DIVISION 1.5

The compatibility group is D.
Placard 454 kg. (1001 lbs.) or more of 1.5 Blasting Agents.

DIVISION 1.6

The compatibility group is N.
Placard 454 kg. (1001 lbs.) or more of 1.6 Explosives.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SHIPPING PAPERS

TO: Consignee / Street / Destination / Zip	FROM: Shipper / Street / Origin / Zip	
Route:	Vehicle Number	U.S. DOT Hazmat Reg. No.

	HM	Kind of Packages, Description of Articles (IF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS - PROPER SHIPPING NAME)		I.D. Number	Packing Group	WEIGHT		

Generally, whenever a hazardous material is transported its description must appear on the shipping paper.

The description must adhere to these requirements:

1. If a hazardous material and a non-hazardous material are described on the same shipping paper, the hazardous material must be:
   a. listed first
   b. shown in a contrasting color (highlighted on a reproduction)
   c. identified with an "X" or "RQ" before the proper shipping name in the column marked "HM".
2. Entry must be legible and printed in English.
3. Unless specifically authorized or required, the description may not contain codes or abbreviations.
4. Additional information must follow the basic description.
5. If more than one page is required, the first page must indicate such, for example, 'page 1 of 4.'
6. Shipping paper must show an emergency response telephone number, if required.
7. Shipping paper must contain shipper's certification, if required.

A shipping description must include:

1. proper shipping name (column 2, Hazardous Materials Table)
2. hazard class or division (column 3, Hazardous Materials Table)
3. identification number (column 4, Hazardous Materials Table)
4. packing group (column 5, Hazardous Materials Table)
5. except for empty packagings, the total quantity, including unit for measurement, of the hazardous material.

§172.505 PLACARDING FOR SUBSIDIARY HAZARDS

(a) Each transport vehicle, freight container, portable tank, unit load device, or rail car that contains a poisonous material subject to the "Poison-Inhalation Hazard" shipping description of §172.203(m)(3) must be placarded with a POISON INHALATION HAZARD or POISON GAS placard, as appropriate, on each side and each end, in addition to any other placard required for that material in §172.504. Duplication of the POISON INHALATION HAZARD or POISON GAS placard is not required.

(b) In addition to the RADIOACTIVE placard which may be required by §172.504(e) of this subpart, each transport vehicle, portable tank or freight container that contains 454 kg (1001 pounds) or more gross weight of fissile or low specific activity uranium hexafluoride shall be placarded with a CORROSIVE placard on each side and each end.

(c) Each transport vehicle, portable tank, freight container or unit load device that contains a material which has a subsidiary hazard of being dangerous when wet, as defined in §173.124 of this subchapter, shall be placarded with DANGEROUS WHEN WET placards, on each side and each end, in addition to the placards required by §172.504.

(d) Hazardous materials that possess secondary hazards may exhibit subsidiary placards that correspond to the placards described in this part, even when not required by this part (see also §172.519(b)(4) of this subpart).

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(Rev. 4/99)

APPENDIX 6 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
HAZARDOUS WASTE TURN-IN

1. GENERAL.

a. Organizations will coordinate with the Environmental Section's HWC (552-3435) to schedule a day and time to turn in the waste(s).

b. At turn-in, all hazardous wastes containers must have the items listed below.

(1) A container log properly completed (see Tab B to Appendix 7, this annex).

(2) Containers that are in good condition.

(3) Properly filled out hazardous waste labels adhered to the container.

(4) Proper DOT markings and labels (see Tab B to this appendix).

(5) DRMS Form 1930 or equivalent (HWC completes)

(6) DD Form 1348-1A (HWC completes)

(7) A copy of the manufacturer-specific MSDS. If the waste is an unused former hazardous material, or resulted from a product spill, the generator must provide a copy of the manufacturer-specific MSDS with the waste at turn-in.

(8) Weight (the HWC will weigh the container).

(9) Verified contents (HWC completes).

2. GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.

a. Prior to the commencement of work the Contracting Officer (KO) shall coordinate with Environmental Section to discuss disposition of any potential waste. The KO or Contracting Officer's Technical Representative (COTR) will coordinate with the HWC to schedule a day and time to turn in hazardous waste(s) generated by the project. Once a date and time has been scheduled, the contractor is expected to arrive at the HWC on time and with all paperwork correct and complete. Transportation of wastes to the HWC is the responsibility of the contractor. Provisions can be made to have wastes received by DLA/DS at the point of generation, but require coordination with the HWC, DS, and the KO or COTR utilizing the procedures described below.

NOTE: Waste disposal costs and other related costs such as containers and laboratory analysis are to be funded by the project and NOT 673 CES/CEANQ. Exceptions to this must be stated in writing and agreed to by 673 CES/CEANQ prior to beginning the project.

b. At turn-in, all hazardous wastes containers must have the following:

(1) A container log properly completed (see Tab B to Appendix 7, this annex).

(2) Containers that are clean and in good condition.

(3) Properly filled-out hazardous waste labels adhered to the container.

(4) Proper DOT labels (see Tab B, this appendix).

NOTE: All labels are the responsibility of the contractor. The contractor will coordinate with the HWC to ensure the labels are correctly filled out and properly placed on the container(s).

(5) DRMS Form 1930 or equivalent (HWC will complete using contractor-supplied manufacturer-specific MSDS or contractor-supplied laboratory analysis data)

(6) DD Form 1348-1A (HWC completes after above has been accepted by HWC)

(7) A copy of the manufacturer-specific MSDS. If the waste is an unused former hazardous material, or resulted from a product spill, the generator must provide a copy of the manufacturer-specific MSDS with the waste at turn-in.

(8) The HWC will weigh containers if they are transported to the HWC. If, however, the KO or COTR wish to have the waste(s) received at the point of generation, the contractor must provide the weight of each container to the HWC prior to scheduling a turn-in date.

(9) Any contractor shipping wastes to the HWC on pallets shall contact the HWC to coordinate pallet requirements prior to shipment.

(10) Verified contents (HWC completes).

3. NON-APPROPRIATED FUNDS (NAF) AND TENANT ORGANIZATIONS

a. NAF and tenant organizations on base are required to be in compliance with this OPLAN. The Environmental Section will perform the tasks listed in this appendix and other portions of this annex; however, AFI 32-7042 requires NAF and certain tenant activities to reimburse the installation for containers, waste disposal and sampling/laboratory analysis costs.

b. In addition, some NAF activities (e.g., AAFES) have support agreements with DLA/DSDS where DLA/DSDS will directly accept wastes from these activities. The Environmental Section (552-1742) will determine the proper course of action for managing hazardous waste at these organizations.

NOTE: Unless stated in a host-tenant agreement, waste disposal costs and other related costs such as containers and laboratory analysis are to be funded by the NAF or Tenant organizations and NOT 673 CES/CEANQ. Exceptions to this must be stated in writing and agreed to by 673 CES/CEANQ prior to the waste being generated.

4. INSPECTIONS

a. Accumulation areas must be inspected daily (on operational days) by the hazardous waste accumulation manager, assistant manager, or an authorized substitute (with current shop training in accordance with Annex E to this OPLAN) using the daily inspection log/form provided at Tab 1 to Appendix 7, this annex. Actions taken to correct any deficiencies must be noted on the inspection form and the date of inspection line signed.

b. Inspection logs must be stored in organization Environmental Notebook, as described in Appendix 7, this annex. Maintain inspection logs for 3 years from date of inspection.

c. Organizations will also be inspected by the Environmental Section (673 CES/CEANQ). Organizations are required to correct any deficiencies noted during this inspection. **NOTE:** The Environmental Section may update the inspection checklist periodically as regulations change or to improve the ease of using the checklist. Any updates of the inspection checklist will be sent to activities in an Environmental Bulletin issued by the Environmental Section. The current inspection checklist (located in Annex X of this plan) should be kept in the organization's Environmental Notebook (see Appendix 2 to this annex).

5. TRANSPORTATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

a. Organizations, tenants, and contractors will not remove any hazardous wastes from JBER without written approval from the Environmental Section.

b. Hazardous wastes will not be transported over any public highways except by an authorized hazardous waste transporter with the hazardous waste recorded on an EPA Form 8700-22 (Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest). Generating activities will contact the Environmental Section in any situation where hazardous waste must be transported over public highways.

c. The following tabs contain a quick reference guide for the DOT placarding required when transporting hazardous materials/wastes off-base over public highways.

Tabs:
A – U.S. DOT Hazardous Materials Placarding Chart
B – U.S. DOT Hazardous Materials Labeling Chart

TAB A TO APPENDIX 6 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
HAZARDOUS WASTE PLACARDING CHART

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PLACARDING CHART

CLASS 1

EXPLOSIVES 1.1, 1.2, & 1.3
The Division number 1.1, 1.2 or 1.3 and compatibility group are in black ink. Placard any quantity of Division number 1.1, 1.2 or 1.3 material.

CLASS 1

EXPLOSIVES 1.4
*The compatibility group is in black ink. Placard 454 kg (1001 lbs.) or more of 1.4 Explosives.

CLASS 1

EXPLOSIVES 1.5
*The compatibility group is in black ink. Placard 454 kg (1001 lbs.) or more of 1.5 Blasting Agents.

CLASS 1

EXPLOSIVES 1.6
*The compatibility group is in black ink. Placard 454 kg (1001 lbs.) or more of 1.6 Explosives.

CLASS 2

OXYGEN
Placard 454 kg (1001 lbs.) or more aggregate gross weight of either oxygen compressed or oxygen, refrigerated liquid. See §172.504(f)(7).

CLASS 2 Division 2.1

FLAMMABLE GAS
Placard 454 kg (1001 lbs.) or more of flammable gas. See DANGEROUS.

CLASS 2 Division 2.2

NON-FLAMMABLE GAS
Placard 454 kg (1001 lbs.) or more aggregate gross weight of non-flammable gas. See DANGEROUS.

CLASS 2 Division 2.3

POISON GAS
Placard any quantity of Division 2.3 material.

CLASS 3

FLAMMABLE
Placard 454 kg (1001 lbs.) or more gross weight of flammable liquid. See DANGEROUS.

CLASS 3

GASOLINE
May be used in the place of FLAMMABLE on a placard displayed on a cargo tank or a portable tank being used to transport gasoline by highway. See §172.542(c).

CLASS 3

COMBUSTIBLE
Placard a combustible liquid when transported in bulk. A FLAMMABLE placard may be used in place of a Combustible placard on a cargo tank or portable tank or a compartmented tank car which contains both flammable and combustible liquids. See §172.504(f)(2).

CLASS 3

FUEL OIL
May be used in place of COMBUSTIBLE on a placard displayed on a cargo tank or portable tank being used to transport by highway fuel oil not classed as a flammable liquid. See §172.544(c).

CLASS 4 Division 4.1

FLAMMABLE SOLID
Placard 454 kg (1001 lbs.) or more gross weight of flammable solid. See DANGEROUS.

CLASS 4 Division 4.2

SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE
Placard 454 kg (1001 lbs.) or more gross weight of spontaneously combustible material. See DANGEROUS.

CLASS 4 Division 4.3

DANGEROUS WHEN WET MATERIAL
Placard any quantity of Division 4.3 material.

CLASS 5 Division 5.1

OXIDIZER
Placard 454 kg (1001 lbs.) or more gross weight of oxidizing material. See DANGEROUS.

CLASS 5 Division 5.2

ORGANIC PEROXIDE
Placard 454 kg (1001 lbs.) or more gross weight of organic peroxide. See DANGEROUS. Placard any quantity of 5.2, ORGANIC PEROXIDE, TYPE B, LIQUID OR SOLID, TEMPERATURE CONTROLLED.

CLASS 6 Division 6.1 Inhalation Hazard

POISON INHALATION HAZARD
Placard any quantity of Inhalation Hazard, Zone A or B material.

CLASS 6 Division 6.1 Other Than Inhalation Hazard

POISON
Placard 454 kg (1001 lbs.) or more gross weight of poison. See DANGEROUS.
See TOXIC and PG III placards.

CLASS 6 Division 6.1 Other Than Inhalation Hazard

TOXIC
Placard 454 kg (1001 lbs.) or more gross weight of poison. See DANGEROUS.
The word "TOXIC" is allowed to be used in place of the word "POISON."

CLASS 6 Division 6.1 Other Than Inhalation Hazard

PACKING GROUP III
Placard 454 kg (1001 lbs.) or more gross weight of Packing Group III. See DANGEROUS. The ed "PG III" is allowed to be used in place of the word "POISON."

CLASS 7

RADIOACTIVE
Placard any quantity of packages bearing the RADIOACTIVE YELLOW III label. Certain low specific activity radioactive materials in "exclusive use" will not bear the label, but the RADIOACTIVE placard is required.

CLASS 8

CORROSIVE
Placard 454 kg (1001 lbs.) or more gross weight of corrosive material. See DANGEROUS.

CLASS 9

MISCELLANEOUS
A Class 9 placard is not required. However, you may placard 454 kg (1001 lbs.) or more gross weight of a material which presents a hazard during transport, but which is not included in any other hazard class. See DANGEROUS.

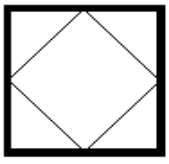
SUBSIDIARY RISK PLACARD

Class or division numbers do not appear on subsidiary risk placards.

DANGEROUS

Placard 454 kg (1001 lbs.) gross weight of two or more categories of hazardous materials listed in Table 2. A freight container, unit load device, transport vehicle, or rail car which contains nonbulk packages with two or more categories of hazardous materials that require different placards, as specified in Table 2, may be placarded with a DANGEROUS placard instead of the separate placarding specified for each of the materials in Table 2. However, when 1,000 kg (2,205 pounds) aggregate gross weight or more of one category of material is loaded therein at one loading facility on a freight container, unit load device, transport vehicle, or rail car, the placard specified in Table 2 for that category must be applied.

SQUARE BACKGROUND



The white square background is required for the following placards when on rail cars: EXPLOSIVES 1.1 or 1.2; POISON GAS (Division 2.3, Hazard Zone A); POISON INHALATION HAZARD (Division 6.1, PG I, Hazard Zone A) and for DOT 113 tank cars FLAMMABLE GAS. The white square background is required for placards on motor vehicles transporting highway route controlled quantities of Class 7 materials.

DISPLAY OF IDENTIFICATION NUMBER

The display of an identification number on a placard is allowed, except for Class 1, Class 7, DANGEROUS, or subsidiary hazard placards.

For a COMBUSTIBLE placard used to display an identification number, the entire background below the identification number must be white for transportation by rail and may be white for transportation by highway.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PLACARDING CHART

72.502 Prohibited and permissive placarding.

(a) *Prohibited placarding.* Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, no person may affix or display on a packaging, freight container, unit load device, motor vehicle or rail car —

(1) Any placard described in this subpart unless —

(i) The material being offered or transported is a hazardous material;

(ii) The placard represents a hazard of the hazardous material being offered or transported; and

(iii) Any placarding conforms to the requirements of this subpart.

(2) Any sign, advertisement, slogan (such as "Drive Safely"), or device that, by its color, design, shape or content, could be confused with any placard prescribed in this subpart.

(b) *Exceptions.* (1) The restrictions in paragraph (a) of this section do not apply to a bulk packaging, freight container, unit load device, transport vehicle or rail car which is placarded in nformance with the TDG Regulations the IMDG Code or the UN Recommendations.

(2) The restrictions of paragraph (a) of this section do not apply to the display of an identification number on a white square-on-point configuration in accordance with §172.336(b) of this part.

(3) The restrictions in paragraph (a)(2) of this section do not apply until October 1, 2001 to a safety sign or safety slogan (e.g., "Drive Safely" or "Drive Carefully"), which was permanently marked on ransport vehicle, bulk packaging, or freight container on or before August 21, 1997.

(c) *Permissive placarding.* Placards may be displayed for a hazardous material, even when not required, if the placarding otherwise conforms to the requirements of this subpart.

72.504 General placarding requirements.

(a) *General.* Except as otherwise provided in this subchapter, each bulk packaging, freight container, unit load device, transport vehicle or rail car containing any quantity of a hazardous material ust be placarded on each side and each end with the type of placards specified in Tables 1 and 2 of this section and in accordance with other placarding requirements of this subpart, including e specifications for the placards named in the tables and described in detail in §§172.519 through 172.558.

(b) *DANGEROUS placard.* A freight container, unit load device, transport vehicle, or rail car which contains non-bulk packages with two or more categories of hazardous materials that require ferent placards specified in Table 2 of paragraph (e) of this section may be placarded with a DANGEROUS placard instead of the separate placarding specified for each of the materials in Table 2 paragraph (e) of this section. However, when 1,000 kg (2,205 pounds) aggregate gross weight or more of one category of material is loaded therein at one loading facility on a freight container, ll load device, transport vehicle, or rail car, the placard specified in Table 2 of paragraph (e) of this section for that category must be applied.

(c) *Exception for less than 454 kg (1,001 pounds).* Except for bulk packagings and hazardous materials subject to §172.505, when hazardous materials covered by Table 2 of this section are nsported by highway or rail, placards are not required on—

(1) A transport vehicle or freight container which contains less than 454 kg (1001 pounds) aggregate gross weight of hazardous materials covered by Table 2 of paragraph (e) of this section; or

(2) A rail car loaded with transport vehicles or freight containers, none of which is required to be placarded.

The exceptions provided in paragraph (c) of this section do not prohibit the display of placards in the manner prescribed in this subpart if not otherwise prohibited (see §172.502) on transport hicles or freight containers which are not required to be placarded.

(d) *Exception for empty non-bulk packages.* A non-bulk packaging that contains only the residue of a hazardous material covered by Table 2 of paragraph (e) of this section need not be included determining placarding requirements.

(e) *Placarding tables.* Placards are specified for hazardous materials in accordance with the following tables:

TABLE 1

Category of material (Hazard class or division number and additional description, as appropriate)	Placard name	Placard design section reference (§)
1	EXPLOSIVES 1.1	172.552
2	EXPLOSIVES 1.2	172.522
3	EXPLOSIVES 1.3	172.522
3	POISON GAS	172.540
3	DANGEROUS WHEN WET	172.548
2 (Organic peroxide, Type B, liquid or solid, temperature controlled)	ORGANIC PEROXIDE	172.552
1 (Inhalation hazard, Zone A or B)	POISON INHALATION HAZARD	172.555
(Radioactive Yellow III label only)	RADIOACTIVE *	172.556

ADIOACTIVE placard also required for exclusive use shipments of low specific activity material and surface contaminated objects transported in accordance with §173.427(a) of this subchapter.

TABLE 2

Category of material (Hazard class or division number and additional description, as appropriate)	Placard name	Placard design section reference (§)
4	EXPLOSIVES 1.4	172.523
5	EXPLOSIVES 1.5	172.524
6	EXPLOSIVES 1.6	172.525
1	FLAMMABLE GAS	172.532
2	NON-FLAMMABLE GAS	172.528
	FLAMMABLE	172.542
ombustible liquid	COMBUSTIBLE	172.544
1	FLAMMABLE SOLID	172.546
2	SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE	172.547
1	OXIDIZER	172.550
2 (Other than organic peroxide, Type B, liquid or solid, temperature controlled)	ORGANIC PEROXIDE	172.552
1 (Other than inhalation hazard, Zone A or B)	POISON	172.554
2	(None)	
	CORROSIVE	172.558
	CLASS 9	172.560
RM-D	(None)	

(f) *Additional placarding exceptions.* (1) When more than one division placard is required for Class 1 materials on a transport vehicle, rail car, freight container or unit load device, only the placard presenting the lowest division number must be displayed.

(2) A FLAMMABLE placard may be used in place of a COMBUSTIBLE placard on —

(i) A cargo tank or portable tank.

(ii) A compartmented tank car which contains both flammable and combustible liquids.

(3) A NON-FLAMMABLE GAS placard is not required on a transport vehicle which contains non-flammable gas if the transport vehicle also contains flammable gas or oxygen and it is placarded th FLAMMABLE GAS or OXYGEN placards, as required.

(4) OXIDIZER placards are not required for Division 5.1 materials on freight containers, unit load devices, transport vehicles or rail cars which also contain Division 1.1 or 1.2 materials and which are acarded with EXPLOSIVES 1.1 or 1.2 placards, as required.

(5) For transportation by transport vehicle or rail car only, an OXIDIZER placard is not required for Division 5.1 materials on a transport vehicle, rail car or freight container which also contains Division 5 explosives and is placarded with EXPLOSIVES 1.5 placards, as required.

(6) The EXPLOSIVE 1.4 placard is not required for those Division 1.4 Compatibility Group S (1.4S) materials that are not required to be labeled 1.4S.

(7) For domestic transportation of oxygen, compressed or oxygen, refrigerated liquid, the OXYGEN placard in §172.530 of this subpart may be used in place of a NON-FLAMMABLE GAS placard.

(8) Except for a material classed as a combustible liquid that also meets the definition of a Class 9 material, a COMBUSTIBLE placard is not required for a material classed as a combustible liquid hen transported in a non-bulk packaging.

(9) For domestic transportation, a Class 9 placard is not required. A bulk packaging containing a Class 9 material must be marked on each side and each end with the appropriate identification mber displayed on an orange panel or a white-square-on-point display configuration are required by subpart D of this part.

(10) For Division 6.1, PG III materials, a POISON placard may be modified to display the text "PG III" below the mid line of the placard.

(11) For domestic transportation, a POISON placard is not required on a transport vehicle or freight container required to display a POISON INHALATION HAZARD or POISON GAS placard.

(g) For shipments of Class 1 (explosive) materials by aircraft or vessel, the applicable compatibility group letter must be displayed on the placards required by this section.

72.505 Placarding for subsidiary hazards.

(a) Each transport vehicle, freight container, portable tank, unit load device, or rail car that contains a poisonous material subject to the "Poison-Inhalation Hazard" shipping description of 72.203(m)(3) must be placarded with a POISON INHALATION HAZARD or POISON GAS placard, as appropriate, on each side and each end, in addition to any other placard required for that aterial in §172.504. Duplication of the POISON INHALATION HAZARD or POISON GAS placard is not required.

(b) In addition to the RADIOACTIVE placard which may be required by §172.504(e) of this subpart each transport vehicle, portable tank or freight container that contains 454 kg (1001 pounds) or ore gross weight of fissile or low specific activity uranium hexafluoride shall be placarded with a CORROSIVE placard on each side and each end.

(c) Each transport vehicle, portable tank, freight container or unit load device that contains a material which as a subsidiary hazard of being dangerous when wet, as defined in §173.124 of this bchapter, shall be placarded with DANGEROUS WHEN WET placards, on each side and each end, in addition to the placards required by §172.504.

(d) Hazardous materials that possess secondary hazards may exhibit subsidiary placards that correspond to the placards described in this part, even when not required by this part (see also 72.519(b)(4) of this subpart).

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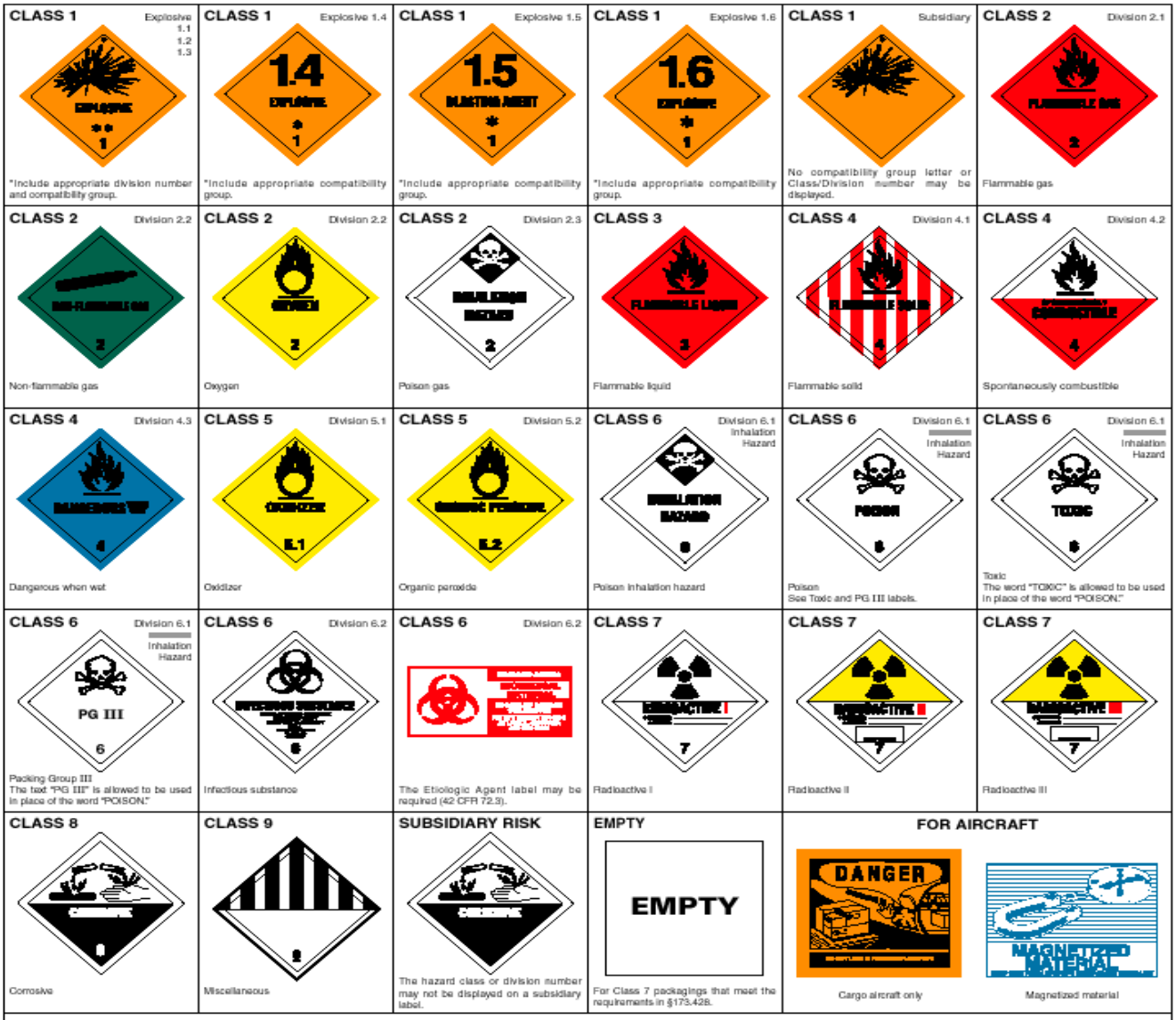
TAB B TO APPENDIX 6 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
HAZARDOUS WASTE LABELING CHART

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS LABELING CHART



GENERAL GUIDELINES ON USE OF HAZMAT LABELS

1. The shipper must attach the appropriate label(s) to each package of hazardous material offered for shipment unless excepted from labeling requirements. (§172.400)
2. If the material in a package has more than one hazard classification, the package must be labeled for each hazard. (§172.402)
3. When two or more hazardous materials of different classes are packed within the same packaging or outer enclosure, the outside of the package or enclosure must be labeled for each class of hazardous material involved. (§172.404)
4. Radioactive materials requiring labeling, must be labeled on two opposite sides of the package. (§172.403)
5. A label should only be applied to a package containing a hazardous material if it represents the hazard inside. (§172.401)
6. No one may offer or transport a package bearing any marking or label which by its color, design, or shape could be confused with a hazardous materials label. This does not prohibit the use of labels in conformance with U.N. recommendations, IMO requirements, ICAO Technical Instructions, or TDG Regulations. (§172.401)

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HAZARDOUS MATERIALS LABELING CHART

§172.400 General labeling requirements.

(a) Except as specified in §172.400a, each person who offers for transportation or transports a hazardous material in any of the following packages or containment devices, shall label the package or containment device with labels specified for the material in the 172.101 Table and in this subpart:
(1) A non-bulk package;
(2) A bulk packaging, other than a cargo tank, portable tank, or tank car, with a volumetric capacity of less than 18 m³ (640 cubic feet), unless placarded in accordance with subpart F of this part;
(3) A portable tank of less than 3785 L (1000 gallons) capacity, unless placarded in accordance with subpart F of this part;
(4) A DOT Specification 106 or 110 multi-unit tank car tank, unless placarded in accordance with subpart F of this part; and
(5) An overpack, freight container or unit load device, of less than 18 m³ (640 cubic feet), which contains a package for which labels are required, unless placarded or marked in accordance with §172.512 of this part.
(b) Labeling is required for a hazardous material which meets one or more hazard class definitions, in accordance with Column 6 of the §172.101 Table and the following table:

Hazard class or division	Label name	Label design or section reference
1.1	EXPLOSIVES 1.1	172.411
1.2	EXPLOSIVES 1.2	172.411
1.3	EXPLOSIVES 1.3	172.411
1.4	EXPLOSIVES 1.4	172.411
1.5	EXPLOSIVES 1.5	172.411
1.6	EXPLOSIVES 1.6	172.411
2.1	FLAMMABLE GAS	172.417
2.2	NONFLAMMABLE GAS	172.415
2.3	POISON GAS	172.416
3 (flammable liquid) Combustible liquid	FLAMMABLE LIQUID (none)	172.419
4.1	FLAMMABLE SOLID	172.420
4.2	SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE	172.422
4.3	DANGEROUS WHEN WET	172.423
5.1	OXIDIZER	172.426
5.2	ORGANIC PEROXIDE	172.427
6.1 (inhalation hazard, Zone A or B).	POISON INHALATION HAZARD	172.429
6.1 (other than inhalation hazard, Zone A or B).	POISON	172.430
6.2	INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE[1]	172.432
7 (see §172.403)	RADIOACTIVE WHITE-I	172.436
7	RADIOACTIVE YELLOW-II	172.438
7	RADIOACTIVE YELLOW-III	172.440
7 (empty packages, see §173.427).	EMPTY	172.450
8	CORROSIVE	172.442
9	CLASS 9	172.446

[1]The ETIOLOGIC AGENT label specified in regulations of the Department of Health and Human Services at 42 CFR 72.3 may apply to packages of Infectious substances.

§172.400a Exceptions from labeling.

(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of §172.400, a label is not required on -
(1) A cylinder containing a Division 2.1 or Division 2.2 gas that is
(i) Not poisonous;
(ii) Carried by a private or contract motor carrier;
(iii) Not overpacked; and
(iv) Durably and legibly marked in accordance with CGA Pamphlet C-7, appendix A.
(2) A package or unit of military explosives (including ammunition) shipped by or on behalf of the DOD when in —
(i) Freight containerload, carload or truckload shipments, if loaded and unloaded by the shipper or DOD; or
(ii) Unitized or palletized break-bulk shipments by cargo vessel under charter to DOD if at least one required label is displayed on each unitized or palletized load.
(3) A package containing a hazardous material other than ammunition that is —
(i) Loaded and unloaded under the supervision of DOD personnel, and
(ii) Escorted by DOD personnel in a separate vehicle.
(4) A compressed gas cylinder permanently mounted in or on a transport vehicle.
(5) A freight container, aircraft unit load device or portable tank, which —
(i) Is placarded in accordance with Subpart F of this part, or
(ii) Conforms to paragraph (a)(3) or (b)(3) of §172.512.
(6) An overpack or unit load device in or on which labels representative of each hazardous material in the overpack or unit load device are visible.
(7) A package of low specific activity radioactive material, when transported under §173.427(a)(6)(vi) of this subchapter.
(b) Certain exceptions to labeling requirements are provided for small quantities and limited quantities in applicable sections in part 173 of this subchapter.
(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of §172.402(a), a subsidiary hazard label is not required on a package containing a Class 8 (corrosive) material which has a subsidiary hazard of Division 6.1 (poisonous) if the toxicity of the material is based solely on the corrosive destruction of tissue rather than systemic poisoning.

§172.401 Prohibited labeling.

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, no person may offer for transportation or no carrier may transport any package bearing a label specified in this subpart unless —
(1) The package contains a material that is a hazardous material, and
(2) The label represents a hazard of the hazardous material in the package.
(b) No person may offer for transportation and no carrier may transport a package bearing any marking or label which by its color, design, or shape could be confused with or conflict with a label prescribed by this part.
(c) The restrictions in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, do not apply to packages labeled in conformance with —
(1) Any United Nations recommendation, including the class number (see §172.407), in the document entitled "*Transport of Dangerous Goods.*";
(2) The International Maritime Organization (IMO) requirements, including the class number (see §172.407), in the document entitled "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code";
(3) The ICAO Technical Instructions, or
(4) The TDG Regulations.

§172.402 Additional Labeling requirements.

(a) *Subsidiary hazard labels.* Each package containing a hazardous material —
(1) Shall be labeled with primary and subsidiary hazard labels as specified in Column 6 of the §172.101 Table (unless excepted in paragraph (a)(2) of this section); and
(2) For other than Class 2 or Class 1 materials (for subsidiary labeling requirements for Class 1 materials see paragraph (e) of this section), if not already labeled under paragraph (a)(1) of this section, shall be labeled with subsidiary hazard labels in accordance with the following table:

SUBSIDIARY HAZARD LABELS

Subsidiary hazard level (packing group)	Subsidiary Hazard (Class or Division)						
	3	4.1	4.2	4.3	5.1	6.1	8
I	X	•••	•••	X	X	X	X
II	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
III	•	X	X	X	X	X	X

X — Required for all modes.

• — If the flashpoint of a material is at or above 38°C (100°F), required for transport by air or vessel only.

•••— Impossible as subsidiary hazard.

(b) *Display of hazard class on labels.* The appropriate hazard class or, for Division 5.1 or 5.2 the division number, shall be displayed in the lower corner of a primary hazard label and may not be displayed on a subsidiary label.
(c) *Cargo Aircraft Only label.* Each person who offers for transportation or transports by aircraft a package containing a hazardous material which is authorized on cargo aircraft only shall label the package with a CARGO AIRCRAFT ONLY label specified in §172.448 of this subpart.
(d) *Class 7 (Radioactive) Materials.* Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, each package containing a Class 7 material that also meets the definition of one or more additional hazard classes must be labeled as a Class 7 material as required by §172.403 of this subpart and for each additional hazard. A subsidiary hazard label is not required on a package containing a Class 7 material that conforms to criteria specified in §173.4 of this subchapter, except §173.4(a)(1)(iv) of this subchapter.
(e) *Class 1 (explosive) Materials.* In addition to the label specified in Column 6 of the §172.101 Table, each package of Class 1 material that also meets the definition for:
(1) Division 6.1, Packing Groups I or II, shall be labeled POISON; or
(2) Class 7, shall be labeled in accordance with §172.403 of this subpart.
(f) *Division 2.2 materials.* In addition to the label specified in Column 6 of the §172.101 Table, each package of Division 2.2 material that also meets the definition for an oxidizing gas (see §171.8 of this subchapter) must be labeled OXIDIZER.
(g) *Division 2.3 materials.* In addition to the label specified in Column 6 of the §172.101 Table, each package of Division 2.3 material that also meets the definition for:
(1) Division 2.1, must be labeled Flammable Gas;
(2) Division 5.1, must be labeled Oxidizer; and
(3) Class 8, must be labeled Corrosive.

§172.405 Authorized label modifications.

(a) For Classes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8, text indicating a hazard (for example FLAMMABLE LIQUID) is not required on a primary or subsidiary label when —
(1) The label otherwise conforms to the provisions of this subpart, and
(2) The hazard class or, for Division 5.1 or 5.2 the division number, is displayed in the lower corner of the label, if the label corresponds to the primary hazard class of the hazardous material.
(b) For a package containing Oxygen, compressed, or Oxygen, refrigerated liquid, the OXIDIZER label specified in §172.426 of this subpart, modified to display the word "OXYGEN" instead of "OXIDIZER", and the class number "2" instead of "5.1", may be used in place of the NON-FLAMMABLE GAS and OXIDIZER labels. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this section, the word "OXYGEN" must appear on the label.
(c) For a package containing a Division 6.1, Packing Group III material, the POISON label specified in §172.430 may be modified to display the text "PG III" instead of "POISON" or "TOXIC" below the mid line of the label. Also see §172.313(d).

APPENDIX 7 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS

GENERAL.

1. AF Manual 37-139, Table 32-1, Rule 17 requires that hazardous waste management manifests and disposal records (other than training records) be maintained for 50 years from the date of the record (applies to DLA/DSDS CSF). Rule 19 of the manual provides that records relating to training of personnel in hazardous waste management be destroyed 3 years after the employee last worked at the facility.

2. Each generating organization will maintain the information described below in an Environmental Notebook. At a minimum, the current month's records must be maintained in the Environmental Notebook, provided that the latest 12 months of records are readily available within the same building and are sub-located using optional DD Form 2861. (Rationale: Regulatory inspectors expect at least 12 months of records to be immediately available for inspection). Previous records may be sub-located elsewhere using optional AF Form 21; however, it is recommended that they also be readily available.

a. Job descriptions for each position in the organization with hazardous waste management responsibilities, the job title that each of these positions carry, and the name(s) of each employee filling the position.

b. Training records for each employee with hazardous waste responsibilities. **NOTE:** This includes employees who no longer work at that work center. If the employee permenant change of station (PCS) or otherwise leaves the work center, the records must be retained for 3 years.

c. Hazardous waste emergency response information, including a map showing the location of emergency equipment and evacuation routes at each building.

d. Summary Sheet of Waste Streams and Profile Numbers (obtained from Environmental Section, 552-3435).

e. Daily Inspection Logs (Tab A).

f. Container Logs. In addition to what is required in the Environmental Notebook, a Container Log will be used when accumulating any wastes in a SAA, HWAA, or EAA and for non-regulated waste stored in a UST. This log will be located on or near the waste accumulation container/UST. The date, container ID number, type of waste, amount of waste, and **printed** name of the person putting the waste into the container must be filled in at the time the waste is added to the container. The form for this purpose is provided at Tab B to this appendix.

g. Records on pollution prevention and waste minimization activities (e.g., solvent distillers, antifreeze recycling, used oil burners).

NOTE: Record on Daily Inspection and Monthly Recycling Log

h. A current paper copy CEMP 10-2 and JBER OPLAN 19-3 (see Appendix 2 to this annex). Compact discs (CDs) of these plans are available from the Environmental Section, 552-3435/1742.

Tabs:

A – Hazardous Waste Daily Inspection Log

B – Hazardous Waste Container Log

TAB A TO APPENDIX 7 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
HAZARDOUS WASTE DAILY INSPECTION LOG

DAILY INSPECTION LOG				Month/Year:	
Organization:			Building:	Accumulation Manager or Authorized Representative:	
CHECK ONE			**DAY & Time**	**Signature of Inspector** Inspector must sign after each date inspected	**INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS**
OD	DD	No Items	1.		**Containers:**
OD	DD	No Items	2.		• Containers are tightly closed
OD	DD	No Items	3.		• Containers are in good condition
OD	DD	No Items	4.		• Containers are free of leaks
OD	DD	No Items	5.		• Metal containers containing flammables are grounded
OD	DD	No Items	6.		**Container Marking:**
OD	DD	No Items	7.		• No older markings are on container
OD	DD	No Items	8.		• For 90-day accum. points, start date is on container
OD	DD	No Items	9.		• The words "Hazardous Waste" are on container
OD	DD	No Items	10.		• Container contents are marked on container
OD	DD	No Items	11.		• Container logs are being kept and maintained (3 years)
OD	DD	No Items	12.		**Accumulation Areas:**
OD	DD	No Items	13.		• Accumulation area is properly marked
OD	DD	No Items	14.		• Wastes stored are compatible with each other
OD	DD	No Items	15.		• Less than 55 gallons total empty capacity of HazWaste at a satellite point
OD	DD	No Items	16.		• Accum. area is clean and spill free
OD	DD	No Items	17.		• Adequate aisle space exists in accum. area
OD	DD	No Items	18.		• Accum. area is secure from unauthorized use
OD	DD	No Items	19.		**Emergency Response Equipment:**
OD	DD	No Items	20.		• Emergency response names are posted at accum. point
OD	DD	No Items	21.		• A salvage drum for spills is nearby
OD	DD	No Items	22.		• Spill response equipment is nearby
OD	DD	No Items	23.		• Fire extinguisher is charged, nearby and accessible
OD	DD	No Items	24.		• Telephone is accessible and working
OD	DD	No Items	25.		• Emerg. response personnel names are posted by phone
OD	DD	No Items	26.		
OD	DD	No Items	27.		

LOG MUST BE COMPLETED BY PERSONNEL TRAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 5.3.3 OF EMP 19-3.

OD = OPERATIONAL DAY ⇒ ***Requires daily inspection***
DD = DOWN DAY (includes holidays and weekends) ⇒ ***No daily inspection required***
No Items ⇒ ***No daily inspection required if no containers are present***
NOTE: If down days last more than seven consecutive days, inspection must be done at least weekly if hazardous wastes are stored at the accumulation point.

Please identify inspection deficiencies and the steps taken to correct the problem

NOTE: An electronic copy of this form is available through the Environmental Section (552-3435).

Fax copy of this inspection log to 673 CES/CEANQ at 552-7510 NLT five days after completing the log.
For more information call 552-3435 (Environmental Section).

TAB B TO APPENDIX 7 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTAINER LOG

CONTAINER LOG

Page _____ of _____

CONTAINER CONTENTS:

CONTAINER NUMBER:

CONTAINER SIZE:

Organization: Building: Hazardous Waste Manger and Alternate Manager:

AMOUNT	DATE	NAME (Print Clearly)

TURN-IN VERIFICATION
GENERATOR CERTIFICATION

I, _____, hereby certify that all the information submitted in this document is to the best of my knowledge an accurate representation of the waste turned in or burned. All known or suspected hazards have been disclosed. If a waste profile exists on this waste, I certify that no changes have occurred in the process that generated this waste.

SIGNATURE _____ Date: _____

DISPOSAL METHOD: (Circle One: BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY ON SITE; RECYCLED; SENT TO HWC)

This section to be filled in by the Environmental Section (673 CES/CEANQ)
Profile Number:
House Number: Turn-in date:

NOTE: An electronic copy of this form is available at the Environmental Section.

APPENDIX 8 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
UNIVERSAL WASTE MANAGEMENT (UNIVERSAL WASTE ACCUMULATION AREA, UWAA)

1. BATTERIES.

a. As long as the casing of each individual battery is not breached and remains intact and closed, the battery does not have to be separated or stored in a separate container. Any battery that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage that could leak in the foreseeable future must be separated in a proper protective container or closeable plastic bag. The accumulation container must meet United Nations Pick up in Place container requirements (containers provided by the HWC meet these requirements). If in doubt, contact the Environmental Section (552-3435) for guidance concerning container requirements and to obtain accumulation containers. Damaged batteries must be turned into the HWC immediately for proper disposal.

b. Batteries must be segregated according to type, and collected in an appropriate container obtained from the Environmental Section HWC. All lithium, nickel-cadmium, and batteries with exposed terminals on a single side **must** be protected from short circuits by covering terminals with tape, placing individual batteries in sealed plastic bags, etc. **NOTE:** Lithium batteries with discharge switches must be individually sealed in a plastic bag prior to placing them in the accumulation container. Containers holding batteries must be labeled with the words “Universal Waste-Batteries" followed by the battery type in parentheses. For example, a container holding lithium batteries must be labeled “Universal Waste- Batteries (Lithium)”. **Batteries being stored for one-to-one exchange with the vendor are considered materials and need not be labeled “Universal Waste”. NOTE:** Used alkaline batteries are non-hazardous, but shall be managed the same as other battery types, and labeled with a JBER non-hazardous waste label. Damaged lead acid batteries must be managed as hazardous waste and must be stored in an appropriate container and turned into the HWC for proper disposal.

c. Discharging the batteries to remove the electrical charge, regenerating used batteries, disassembling battery packs to remove individual batteries or cells, removing batteries from consumer products, or removing electrolyte from batteries are allowed. These activities are not considered waste treatment.

NOTE: See TM38-450 for proper discharge procedures.

d. Battery electrolyte, or battery parts generated during maintenance, are not covered under this rule and must be handled appropriately.

e. Adequate supplies of acid absorbents and other spill response equipment to soak up spills and leaks from the batteries must be maintained.

f. Alkaline, Carbon-Zinc, Lithium, Magnesium-Carbon, Mercury, Nickel-cadmium, and Silver Oxide/Zinc batteries may be taken directly to the HWC and dropped off on a walk-in basis.

2. PESTICIDES.

a. Universal waste management only applies to pesticides that have been recalled or stocks of unused pesticide products that are collected and managed as part of a waste pesticide collection program.

b. Pesticides may be stored in their original containers as long as the container is structurally sound (i.e., shows no evidence of leakage, spillage or damage) and the container bears the original label in readable form. Pesticide containers that are not structurally sound must be overpacked into a container meeting the standards in Appendix 5 of this annex.

c. Containers without intact original labels will be labeled with the words "Waste-Pesticide(s).

d. Incompatible pesticides will not be packed into the same container.

e. Adequate and appropriate spill material must be kept on hand to respond to any potential release of the pesticide(s).

3. MERCURY-CONTAINING EQUIPMENT (i.e. thermostats, thermometers, manometers, barometers, mercury switches and pressure gauges).

a. Mercury-containing equipment (i.e. each device) or container must be labeled or marked clearly with the phrase "Universal Waste-Mercury Containing Equipment."

NOTE: A container having only universal waste mercury-containing thermostats may be labeled or marked "Universal Waste – Mercury Thermostats."

b. Thermostats, with a mercury ampoule that shows evidence of leakage, spillage, or damage or that could leak in the foreseeable future must be placed in a container meeting the container standards in Appendix 5, this annex.

c. Ampoules may be removed from the thermostats as long as they are removed in a way that will prevent breakage of the ampoule, the removal is performed over or in a containment device, and a mercury cleanup system is readily available to immediately respond to any spill. Any mercury spilled during such an operation and the debris generated during cleanup will be considered a hazardous waste, and must be accumulated and disposed per this appendix.

d. Special cleanup equipment for mercury will be kept on hand to respond to any potential release of mercury.

4. UNIVERSAL WASTE LAMPS (i.e., used fluorescent, mercury vapor/metal hydride, and sodium lamps).

a. Containers holding waste lamps of any type must be accumulated in a designated area and be labeled with the words "Universal Waste-Lamps." A special JBER label has been designed for used lamps and must be obtained from the Environmental Section (552-3435).

b. Contact the HWC at 552-3435 for disposal of universal waste lamps.

5. ACCUMULATION TIME LIMITS.

a. Universal wastes may be stored for up to one year at JBER. **NOTE:** JBER Universal Waste labels have expiration dates of nine months to facilitate consolidation of these wastes at the HWC.

b. Activities, including contractors, must be able to demonstrate compliance with accumulation time limits by container markings, inventories, or other methods.

c. If universal wastes are the only wastes generated from an organization, the organization may be exempt from accumulation area requirements, with the exception of the container log and container management (Appendix 5, this annex) requirements. Any exemptions to this requirement are at the discretion of the JBER Hazardous Waste Program Manager.

6. SPILL RESPONSE. In the event of a spill or emergency, the person discovering the incident is required to follow guidance specified in Hazmat Response, CEMP 10-2.

7. TRANSPORTATION. Universal wastes will be transported as DOT hazardous materials if the original product was shipped as a hazardous material.

8. RECORD KEEPING.

a. Documentation of shipment of all universal waste must be maintained by the shipper for at least three years from the date of shipment.

b. Records will be maintained at the JBER DLA/DS CSF for any shipment from JBER. Records of shipment from other sites should be maintained by the shipper. If the universal waste is shipped from the field, a copy of the shipping documents should be sent to the Environmental Section for their records.

9. UNIVERSAL WASTE TURN-IN. Universal waste must be turned in to the HWC in the same manner as hazardous.

NOTE: Appendix 3 to this annex lists waste handling procedures.

APPENDIX 9 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
POLYCHLORINATE BIPHENYL PCB MANAGEMENT

1. DISPOSAL. Unless specifically authorized by the Environmental Section, all PCB containing items will be disposed of through the JBER HWC (Building 4314 Kenney Ave.) or DLA/DSDS. PCB-contaminated items must be properly labeled in accordance with 40 CFR 761. The Environmental Section will evaluate what label is required for PCB containing items.

NOTE: Any substance containing PCB levels of 50 ppm is considered Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) waste. Used oil containing PCB's, and soil containing a PCB level of 1 ppm is considered PCB contaminated. PCB contaminated items must be marked with the date removed from service and be shipped off JBER within nine months of being removed from service.

2. TERMS. The following is a description of PCB-related terms.

a. PCB Article. Any manufactured article, other than a PCB Container, that contains PCBs and whose surface(s) has been in direct contact with PCBs. PCB Articles include ballasts, capacitors, transformers, electric motors, pumps, pipes and any other manufactured item which: (1) is formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture, (2) has end use function(s) dependent in whole or in part upon its shape or design during end use, and (3) has either no change of chemical composition during its end use or only those changes of composition that have no commercial purpose separate from that of the PCB Article.

b. PCB Article Container. Any package, can, bottle, bag, barrel, drum, tank, or other vessel used to contain PCB Articles or PCB Equipment, and whose surface(s) has not been in direct contact with PCBs.

c. PCB Container. Any package, can, bottle, bag, barrel, drum, tank, or other vessel that contains PCBs or PCB Articles and whose surface(s) has been in direct contact with PCBs.

d. PCB-Contaminated Electrical Equipment. Any electrical equipment, including but not limited to: transformers (including those used in railway locomotives and self-propelled cars), capacitors, circuit breakers, reclosers, voltage regulators, switches (including sectionalizers and motor starters), electromagnets, and cable, that contains 50 ppm or greater PCBs, but less than 500 ppm PCBs. Oil-filled electrical equipment other than circuit breakers, reclosers, and cable whose PCB concentration is unknown must be assumed to be PCB Contaminated Electrical Equipment. (See 761.30(a) and (h) for provisions permitting reclassification of electrical equipment containing 500 ppm or greater PCBs to PCB-Contaminated Electrical Equipment).

e. PCB Equipment. Any manufactured item, other than a PCB Container or a PCB Article Container, which contains a PCB Article or other PCB Equipment, including microwave ovens, electronic equipment, and fluorescent light ballast's and fixtures.

f. "PCB-Free". This term applies only if all electrical items in use on base are properly labeled as "non-PCB" (<50 ppm), a detailed equipment inventory is available with laboratory analysis results for each non-sealed item, and no PCB items are physically stored out-of-service

on base awaiting disposal (including items at an on-base DLA/DS). The "PCB-free" requirements do not apply to small capacitors, regulators, switches, and other small sealed items (less than 3 pounds of dielectric fluid). Small capacitors are also exempt from the disposal requirements of 40 CFR 761, and may be disposed of as municipal solid waste. (Fluorescent light fixtures not labeled “PCB Free” may have small PCB capacitors and need to be taken to the JBER HWC (Building 4314 Kenney Ave.) for disposal.

g. PCB Item. Any PCB Article, PCB Article Container, PCB Container, or PCB Equipment, that deliberately or unintentionally contains or has as a part of it any PCB or PCBs.

h. PCB Transformer. Any transformer that contains 500 ppm PCBs or greater.

i. PCB Waste(s). Those PCBs and PCB Items that are subject to the disposal requirements of subpart D of 40 CFR 761.

APPENDIX 10 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
MILITARY MUNITIONS

1. DEFINITION. Military munitions includes: confined gaseous, liquid, and solid propellants, explosives, pyrotechnics, chemical and riot control agents, smokes, and incendiaries used by DoD Components, including bulk explosives and chemical warfare agents, chemical munitions, rockets, guided and ballistic missiles, bombs, warheads, mortar rounds, artillery ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, torpedoes, depth charges, cluster munitions and dispensers, demolition charges, and devices and components thereof. Military munitions do not include wholly inert items, improvised explosive devices, and nuclear weapons, devices, and components thereof.

2. FOREIGN MILITARY MUNITIONS. As part of treaty and defense agreements with other nations, DoD Components may conduct operations (i.e. training, testing, etc.) with foreign military organizations at installations and activities located in the United States and U.S. Trust Territories. These operations may result in the use of foreign military munitions. These munitions meet the criteria for "military munitions."

3. NON-MILITARY MUNITIONS.

a. Civilian Ammunition and Explosives. Military organizations sometimes come into possession of civilian ammunition and explosives. When acquired for use by DoD Components for national defense or security, it is a "military munition" and must be managed accordingly. When not acquired for DoD use (e.g. Military Police seize small arms ammunition from trespassers illegally hunting on a military installation) such ammunition and explosives are not "military munitions" and when disposed of, are subject to applicable RCRA regulations.

b. Law Enforcement. Military organizations also may manage ammunition or explosives for Federal, State, or local law enforcement agencies. Unless these munitions are produced or used by or for a DoD Component, DOE, or the U.S. Coast Guard (e.g., the ammunition is for security or law enforcement organizations located on military or DOE installations), these munitions are not "military munitions," and if discarded, are subject to applicable RCRA regulations.

c. AFPD32-10 March 2010, states that the base Environmental Section must be consulted before munitions are deactivated or disposed of on base.

4. DECLARING A MILITARY MUNITION TO BE A WASTE.

a. Waste Military Munition. A military munition is "waste" military munition (WMM) if it has been identified as (1) a solid waste per 40 CFR Subpart M sections 266.200 and 266.202 or (2) a hazardous waste per 40 CFR 261 Part 261 Subpart C or D. In general, WMM are hazardous waste when they exhibit the hazardous waste characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and/or toxicity; or are listed as a hazardous waste. Many military munitions meet the regulatory definition of ignitability, reactivity, and/or toxicity under RCRA.

b. Military Munitions Rule. The EPA's Military Munitions Rule establishes the regulatory definition of solid waste as it applies to three specific categories of military munitions. These categories are: (1) unused munitions in the military stockpile, (2) used or fired munitions, and (3) munitions being used for their intended purpose. For additional guidance concerning military munitions, refer to Department of Defense Policy to Implement the EPA's Military Munitions Rule, dated 24 March 1998. This document is available at the Environmental Section (552-1742).

c. Designated Disposition Authorities (DDAs). DDAs are the only personnel authorized to declare unused military munitions WMM except in the case of an explosives or munitions emergencies, abandoned munitions, or a declaration by an authorized Military Official (AMO). DDAs will declare munitions to be a waste in the following circumstances:

(1) When the unused military munition is removed from storage in a military magazine or other storage area for the purpose of being disposed of, burned, or incinerated, or treated prior to disposal (i.e. igloo door rule).

(2) When the unused munition is damaged or deteriorated to the point it cannot be returned to serviceable condition and cannot reasonably be recycled or used for other purposes.

(3) When a used munition is involved in a misfire or malfunction investigation and cannot be returned to serviceable condition.

5. UNUSED MUNITIONS IN THE MILITARY STOCKPILE.

a. The EPA and DoD state that munitions stored in the active inventory do not meet the definition of discarded material and are not solid wastes. These munitions are treated similar to commercial chemical products and are considered usable for the purpose for which they were manufactured. For regulatory purposes, an unused munition becomes a solid waste when it is or has been abandoned by being disposed of (e.g., buried or landfilled), burned or incinerated, or otherwise treated prior to disposal. Leaking or deteriorated munitions and munitions designated by DoD to be obsolete meet the solid waste definition. Munitions that are damaged to the point where they cannot be put into serviceable condition qualify as solid wastes and are subject to RCRA if they meet the definition of hazardous waste. DoD has designated some munitions as obsolete due to operational reasons. If hazardous, these munitions are regulated under Subtitle C of RCRA.

b. Unused munitions that were buried in the past are regulated under RCRA when unearthed or further managed if they exhibit any RCRA hazardous waste characteristics. Although the munitions were unused products when buried, the EPA believes unearthing of the munitions constitutes management of a solid waste.

c. Munitions shipped to central depots, typically Army installations, undergo evaluation to determine the disposition of the munitions. Munitions removed from storage for the purpose of recycling or materials recovery are also exempt from RCRA requirements.

6. USED OR FIRED MUNITIONS.

a. Open burning or open detonation of unused munitions constitutes treatment of a hazardous waste unless the thermal treatment is done in response to an emergency or training activity. However, the EPA states that unused munitions scheduled for destruction do not constitute abandonment because the munitions may be called back into service in cases of emergency. The EPA believes that the munitions become regulated when removed from a magazine for the purpose of destruction or disposal. The EPA decided not to impose storage requirements for munitions because DoD has standards developed by the DoD Explosives Safety Board for storage of munitions.

b. Munitions used as a product in firing are not regulated under RCRA. These munitions meet the definition of solid wastes when they are removed from their landing spot and transported off-range for storage, treatment, or disposal.

7. MUNITIONS USED FOR THEIR INTENDED PURPOSE. Munitions used for their intended purpose are not considered solid or hazardous waste. "Used for their intended purpose" includes training; use in research, development, and testing; and recovery, collection, and on-range detonation during range clearance activities. Range clearance operations are considered a part of training because ranges must be periodically swept for debris for continued safe operation of the range. However, any unexploded ordnance shipped off the range for destruction qualifies as a solid waste and must be managed under RCRA Subtitle C if hazardous. Contact the Environmental Section (552-3435) for hazardous waste guidance.

8. STANDARDS APPLICABLE TO GENERATORS AND TRANSPORTERS. RCRA transport requirements do not apply to persons responding to immediate threats from munitions and would not apply to movement of stockpiled munitions shipped off-site to DoD-owned facilities. The exemption does not apply to off-site shipment of unexploded ordnance, munitions debris, or previously buried or landfilled munitions.

9. STORAGE OF MILITARY MUNITIONS. The storage requirements only apply to those munitions considered to be hazardous wastes. Unused stockpiled munitions products do not fall into this category. These standards apply to unexploded ordnance removed from ranges, recovered munitions from burial pits, and munitions deemed by DoD to be hazardous wastes.

NOTE: Munitions are exempt from the usual hazardous waste storage requirements provided they: 1) are not chemical agents or chemical munitions; 2) are subject to Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board (DDESB) standards; 3) are stored in accordance with DDESB standards; and 4) the notice and reporting requirements are complied with.

10. EMERGENCY RESPONSES.

a. Immediate responses to emergency activities involving munitions do not require permits to deactivate the munitions. Temporary emergency permits must be obtained for situations where the response is not immediate, but there is a substantial endangerment to human health and the environment. Emergency permits typically can be issued orally and require written follow-up to the state. The EPA agrees that emergency response experts (i.e. explosive

ordnance disposal personnel) are qualified to define immediate responses and substantial endangerment to human health and the environment. Except for dire emergencies, the Hazardous Waste Program Manager (552-1742) must be contacted prior to munitions disposal.

b. The EPA states that open burn and open detonation operations do not constitute land disposal of a waste; therefore, the Land Disposal Restrictions of RCRA do not apply.

c. The EPA understands that often explosive ordnance personnel must transport munitions to a specific area out of harms way for detonation of an explosive. As long as the area is used for emergencies only, a treatment permit is not required.

11. STOCKPILED MUNITIONS. Munitions in the military stockpile become hazardous wastes when they are received at a treatment or disposal facility. The EPA states that munitions do not become hazardous wastes once their shelf life has expired or the weapons system becomes obsolete because they can be re-used through a variety of demilitarization processes.

12. SMALL ARMS RANGE MANAGEMENT ISSUES. The hazardous waste process for active small arms ranges is an important area to understand. In order for a material to be regulated under RCRA, it must first be defined as a solid waste and then a hazardous waste. For a material to qualify as a solid waste, it must first be discarded. Discarded material is any material that is abandoned, recycled, or considered inherently waste-like. Materials are solid waste if they are abandoned by being disposed of; burned; incinerated; or accumulated, stored, or treated before or instead of being abandoned. Lead at active small arms ranges is not subject to regulation provided that all lead-contaminated media remains in the berm and the berm remains in active use.

a. Description of the Regulatory Process. When a bullet is fired into the small arms range berm, the berm and its contents are still in active use. This correlates to a parts cleaning vat which contains solvent with hazardous waste constituents. Once removed, the contaminated solvent must be managed as a hazardous waste because it is taken out of use and is being abandoned. The same scenario applies to lead-contaminated soil in the firing berm. RCRA regulates the disposal of solid and hazardous waste. If the berm remains active, accumulation of lead into the berm does not constitute disposal because the berm is being used as a firing target. The soil (if it exceeds the threshold for lead defined by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) is only managed as a hazardous waste after it is removed from the berm for disposal or if the berm becomes inactive.

b. RCRA Requirements for Maintenance of Small Arms Ranges.

(1) Small arms ranges require periodic maintenance in order to prevent excess spent bullets in the firing berm. This excess of scrap bullets in the berm can lead to safety concerns due to ricochet of other bullets. Maintenance of the berm involves removal of scrap metal and possibly the soil. There are two options for the maintenance of the berm:

- Option 1 – Sift out scrap metal fragments from the berm for recycling and keep the soil in the berm for re-use

- Option 2 – Sift out metal fragments for recycling and dispose of the soil.

(2) Options 1 and 2 above fall under the scrap metal exclusion for recycling in 40 CFR 261.6(a)(3)(ii). The EPA considers these materials recyclable materials even though they qualify as hazardous waste. The key to this exclusion is that the scrap metal must be recycled.

(3) Under Option 1, soil maintained within the berm is not subject to regulation because the soil is not being disposed of. If the soil remains in active use, it does not qualify as a hazardous waste. Analysis of the soil is not required because the soil is being returned for active use and is not being discarded. RCRA requires hazardous waste determinations only for materials that qualify as solid wastes (40 CFR 262.11).

(4) Under Option 2, disposal of any soils may or may not be regulated under RCRA. In order to comply with RCRA, any soil removed from the berm must be analyzed for the presence of heavy metals (lead) or any other hazardous constituent that may reasonably be or have been expected to be accumulated. Any removed soil pending analysis must be labeled as "potential hazardous waste awaiting analysis" and be managed as a hazardous waste as described in this chapter. Berms that are no longer in use shall be characterized as per RCRA.

10. THE SCRAP METAL EXCLUSION. Bullet fragments can be collected and sold as scrap metal for recycling under a DLA/DS recycling contract. Recycling of scrap metal is excluded from certain parts of the regulation per the scrap metal exclusion in 40 CFR 261.6(a)(3)(ii).

APPENDIX 11 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
USED SHOP RAGS AND AEROSOLS

1. USED SHOP RAGS.

a. Shop rags contaminated with small amounts (not saturated) of oils, fuel, grease, and antifreeze may be laundered for reuse.

b. Shop rags contaminated with solvents or fuels with a flash point less than 100° F (gasoline) must be separated, collected in an accumulation point, and managed as hazardous waste.

c. Contact the HWC at 552-3435 for disposal options of contaminated shop rags.

2. AEROSOLS.

a. Spent or discarded aerosols (including "duds") shall be managed as hazardous waste and accumulated IAW satellite accumulation point requirements and container management requirements in Appendix 5, this annex.

b. Waste aerosols will be accumulated and stored in appropriate containers approved by 673 CES (HWC), Bldg. 4314 Kenney Ave. (552-3435). Small quantities of aerosols may be accumulated in approved containers located in an approved SAA, see Annex 2 for Satellite Accumulation Area definition.

c. If the organization is not required to have a Hazardous Waste Manager, via exemption, the organization's Hazardous Material Manager will be responsible for managing waste aerosols. The Hazardous Material Manager will inspect the container daily and document this on the Weekly Hazardous Material Inspection Log (see Appendix 2 to Annex F, this plan).

APPENDIX 12 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
OZONE DEPLETING CHEMICALS (ODC)

1. GENERAL. ODCs are regulated compounds and are strictly controlled. ODCs are not to be released to the environment and must be properly removed from equipment, such as refrigerators, prior to disposing of the equipment.

2. The following procedures will be followed when turning in government owned ODC equipment. Attached are certificates that are required to turn in refrigerator(s)/property that contains ODC. JBER has a Memorandum of Agreement with DLA/DS for CEANQ to receive equipment that contains ODC at a central location to streamline the following turn-in procedure:

a. Prepare the property turn-in document (DD-1348-1A), which will be initialed as received by CEANQ so that you have a copy for your records.

b. Attach a DD Form 1577 *Unserviceable (Condemned) Label - Materiel* ("red tag") condition code H (or D, if the equipment might be saleable) to the unit.

c. Attach the following statement on the property and to the turn-in document (DD Form 1348-1A) to identify that a class I or II refrigerant is contained in the item:

> **WARNING: Contains a chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) refrigerant, a substance that harms the environment by destroying ozone in the atmosphere. Removal and reclaiming must be by an EPA-Certified Technician. If the refrigerant is removed, the technician's certificate must be attached to this item and a copy of the certificate must be retained for three years in the former owner's files.**

d. ODC User Knowledge Statement. If for some reason the unit doesn't contain refrigerant (vented by old age or compressor and/or lines are broken) then complete and sign the ODC User Knowledge Statement (at Tab A, this appendix) and attach it to the refrigerator/property, as well as retain a copy with the DD form 1348-1A for your equipment files.

e. Deliver the turn-in documents and item(s) to CEANQ, 4314 Kenny Ave, Monday through Thursday (0730 to 1530). Please call 552-3435 to have the gate to the pole barn opened.

f. Certificate of Ozone-Depleting Chemical Refrigerant Removal. When the technician certifies that the CFC has been removed from the unit, you will receive a copy to keep in your files for three years. A copy of the signed certificate must be attached to the refrigerator/property, and then it will be put in the scrap metal recycling bin.

3. Direct any questions or concerns to 673 CES/CEANQ at 552-3435.

Tabs:

A – Certificate of Refrigeration Equipment ODC User Knowledge Statement

B – Certificate of Ozone Depleting Chemical Refrigerant Removal

C – User Knowledge Statement for Equipment that Contained ODC Refrigerant, Freon, or Halon)

TAB A TO APPENDIX 12 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
CERTIFICATE OF REFRIGERATION EQUIPMENT ODC USER KNOWLEDGE STATEMENT

Certificate of Refrigeration Equipment Ozone Depleting Chemical (ODC) User Knowledge Statement

Organization:	Building:

GENERATOR USER KNOWLEDGE STATEMENT

I, _____, (Equipment Custodian), hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge, this refrigeration equipment unit is unserviceable and the ODC or other Refrigerant has been removed by an EPA ODC-certified technician in accordance with regulations, or that due to other circumstances it contains no ODC or Refrigerant.

SIGNATURE: _____ Date: _____

Equipment Custodian or Owner

EPA ODC-Certified Technician's Name:

EPA ODC-Certified Technician's Signature: _____
Phone Number:
Office Symbol (or company):
Address:

Date Unit is Out of Service or Refrigerant Removed:

NOTE: Equipment Custodian must retain a copy of this certificate on file for three years. One copy should be taped, pasted or adhered to the unit. Turn in the unit as scrap metal at the JBER Recycling Center 6258 Gibson Avenue, and provide one copy of the certificate to the recycling contractor. If you have questions, please call the 673 CES/CEANQ: 552-3435/1742.

TAB B TO APPENDIX 12 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
CERTIFICATE OF OZONE-DEPLETING CHEMICAL (ODC) REFRIGERANT REMOVAL

CERTIFICATE OF OZONE-DEPLETING CHEMICAL REFRIGERANT REMOVAL

NOTE: Generator must retain copy of certificate for three years from date of receipt.
"In compliance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act amendments of 1990, section 608, I certify that the Ozone Depleting Chemical refrigerant has been recovered from this item in accordance with US EPA Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations 82.156 (f), (g), and (h)."

EPA-Certified ODC Recovery Technician Name (required):

Service Company Name (required):

Address:

City: State: Alaska Zip:

Date Refrigerant Removed (required):

Signature Of Technician (required):

Generator:

Additional information to match the certificate to the equipment to demonstrate compliance during regulatory inspections:

Item Description:

Noun and NSN:

SERIAL NUMBER(S):

TURN-IN DOCUMENT NUMBER (DD Form 1348-1A):

TAB C TO APPENDIX 12 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
USER KNOWLEDGE STATEMENT FOR EQUIPMENT THAT CONTAINED OZONE-DEPLETING CHEMICAL (ODC) (REFRIGERANT, FREON, OR HALON)

User Knowledge Statement for Equipment that Contained Ozone-Depleting Chemical (ODC) (Refrigerant, Freon, or Halon)

Contents:		
Spill Location or Building # of Release:		
Date ODC was removed from equipment:	Equipment Identification #:	
Organization & Office Symbol:	Organization:	
Building #:	POC:	Duty Phone:

GENERATOR CERTIFICATION

I, _____, hereby certify that this equipment does not contain any ODC because it was released and vented by damage to the equipment. To the best of my knowledge, the following event(s) caused release of ODC and it was not possible to recover the material.

Description of damage and cause:

_____

_____

SIGNATURE: _____

Date: _____

NOTE: Fax this User Knowledge Statement to 552-7510, 673 CES/CEANQ.

If you suspect this container has been contaminated with hazardous materials or hazardous wastes other than ODC, immediately contact the 673 Environmental Section Hazardous Waste Office, 673 CES/CEANQ at 552-3435.

APPENDIX 13 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
OIL/WATER SEPARATORS, OIL BURNERS, MAINTENANCE BAYS AND WASH RACKS

1. OIL/WATER SEPARATOR AND OIL BURNER RESIDUE HANDLING AND DISPOSAL PROGRAM.

a. Servicing. Oil/water separators on JBER will be serviced by either the 773 CES/CEOE, (552-5749) or contractor. Non-hazardous wastes generated by the separators will be disposed of through the service contract held by 773 CES/CEOE. Hazardous wastes generated by the Oil/water separators will be coordinated through the 673 CES/CEANQ (552-3435) for disposal.

b. Responsibilities.

(1) 773 CES/CEOE or contractor:

(a) Drums or containers for wastes generated by servicing operations will be provided by the 673 CES/CEANQ HWC (552-3435) as necessary.

(b) The 773 CES/CEOSB services contractor will sample residues generated through servicing operations to determine if they are hazardous. Samples will be conducted according to the JBER Waste Analysis Plan. Sample results will be provided to HWC.

(c) ALL hazardous or regulated wastes generated by servicing operations will be disposed of through 673 CES/CEANQ HWC (552-3435)**.**

(2) Facility Manager.

(a) Ensure that no hazardous chemicals or wastes are placed into oil/water separators and oil burners. Fuel and oil spilled onto the floor in a facility CANNOT be washed into the floor drain. All spills must be cleaned up using appropriate materials. Oil/Water separators are designed to separate only very small amounts of oil from water.

(b) If the oil burner residue has a waste profile, it must be filed on-site in the organization Environmental Notebook.

(c) Before the oil/water separators are pumped, the accumulation area manager or facility manager must certify that no hazardous chemicals or wastes have been placed into the oil/water separator (using the user knowledge statement located at Tab A, this appendix).

(d) If user knowledge indicates the potential for hazardous contamination, the servicing contractor will notify HWC personnel (552-3435). **If the contents are hazardous, the waste will be coordinated through the HWC (552-3435) for disposal.**

c. Acceptable Uses for Oil/Water Separators

(1) The only material acceptable for disposal down an oil/water separator is wastewater generated from rinsing vehicle and floor cleaning. Oil/water separators may also be used for disposing of wastewater from rinsing **empty** petroleum oil lubricants (POL) drums.

(2) Oil/water separators may not be used for disposal of oil, fuel oil, solvents, hazardous wastes, solid wastes, and debris. If you have any question regarding what can be disposed down an oil/water separator, please contact the Environmental Section at 552-2760.

2. MAINTENANCE BAYS

a. Good housekeeping is an important element of a clean, safe work environment. OSHA and RCRA inspectors view workplace cleanliness as an important indicator of how well safety and hazardous waste programs are functioning. Therefore, maintenance bays are to be kept clean and free of POL buildup. Containers of new and used dry sweep should be properly marked and personnel must be aware of the proper procedures for disposing of contaminated dry sweep. It is recommended that cellulose absorbents be used for spills involving oils and JP-8. Containers used to collect residue from oil filters and oil cans must be adequately secured to prevent spillage, safeguarded with secondary containment, and marked "USED OIL".

b. Parts washers with closeable lids should be closed when not in use. Parts washers should be used for cleaning parts only and the solvent used in the washer should be properly labeled on the outside of the parts washer. Dry sweep, rags and other foreign matter should be kept out of the washer. Parts washing machines must be used according to the manufacturer's specifications and be complete (i.e., not missing any control devices). Organizations using a chlorinated or flammable solvent should coordinate to find a less hazardous substitute.

3. WASH RACKS AND SURROUNDING AREAS

a. The wash rack area must be kept clean and free of POL build-up. Grates in the wash rack should be in place and not clogged. In addition, vehicle parking areas must be free of significant oil spills/stained soils.

b. Each organization must ensure hazardous solvents and unauthorized cleaners are not used in washracks. Dumpsters should **NOT** be used to dispose of hazardous materials/wastes, liquids, and items that are recyclable.

Tabs:
A – Oil/Water Separator User Knowledge Statement

TAB A TO APPENDIX 13 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
OIL/WATER SEPARATOR USER KNOWLEDGE STATEMENT

OIL/WATER SEPARATOR USER KNOWLEDGE STATEMENT

Organization:	Building:

GENERATOR CERTIFICATION

I, _____, hereby certify that no hazardous substance/waste has been placed in the oil/water separator to the best of my knowledge.

SIGNATURE _____ Date: _____

NOTE: If you suspect your oil/water separator has been contaminated with hazardous materials/wastes, immediately contact the Environmental Section, 552-3435.

The User Knowledge Statement is available here and on-line at https://portal.elmenorf.af.mil/default.aspx under Plans.

APPENDIX 14 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
USED OIL MANAGEMENT

1. SITUATION. This annex implements the used oil management requirements for JBER, as well as federal and state regulations, by setting forth procedures for the proper management of used oils.

a. Background. Although not regulated as hazardous waste in Alaska, petroleum-derived and synthetic used oils contain a wide variety of components in addition to their original base stock that are harmful to humans and the environment. Used oil often contains detergents, dilutants, and additives that are added to the oil to assure proper viscosity and flow. Metal deactivators prevent reactions between lubricants and engine parts. Lead scavengers prevent lead buildup and antioxidants prevent lubricant breakdown at high operating temperatures. Therefore, petroleum products need to be handled with care.

NOTE: Mixing a hazardous waste with used oil after generation can cause the entire mixture to become a hazardous waste.

b. Special Terms. See Annex Y for definitions of special terms used in this chapter.

c. Responsibilities. Compliance with used oil regulations requires a concerted effort by JBER commanders, tenants, contractors, and other organizations. Commanders/organization supervisors at all levels must ensure awareness and compliance with used oil management procedures and ensure that personnel handling used oil are adequately trained. Responsibilities of each organization are outlined in the Basic Plan of this OPLAN.

2. MISSION. See Basic Plan.

3. EXECUTION.

a. Concept of Operations.

(1) Identification and Characteristics of Used Oil and Used Oil Related Materials

(a) Used oil includes used petroleum lubricating oils, used oil filters, off-specification used oil, and absorbent materials containing POLs. Many used oils can be used on-site or sold for energy recovery. If a used oil is to be burned for energy recovery (i.e., used for fuel) then it is usually not a hazardous waste. Metal oil filters may be disposed of as scrap metal through the JBER HWC (552-3435). Absorbent material containing POLs shall be turned into the JBER HWC for disposal.

(b) The EPA defines used oil as any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used and, as a result of such use, is contaminated by physical (e.g., high water content) or chemical (e.g., lead, halogens, or other toxic or hazardous constituents) impurities.

(c) The definition of used oil does not include used oil residues resulting from the storage, processing, or re-refining of used oils. In other words, oil/water separator residue is not included in the definition of used oil. Residues are covered under the existing RCRA regulations and if the residue exhibits one or more of the characteristics of a hazardous waste, then it must be managed as a hazardous waste. Likewise, a mixture of used oil with a hazardous waste that exhibits any hazardous characteristics must be managed as a hazardous waste. Any used oil mixed with a listed solvent (40 CFR 261.30) is a hazardous waste. A mixture of antifreeze and used oil may be a hazardous waste, and must be characterized by the HWC.

(2) Used Oil Characterization and Evaluation.

(a) All used oil generated on JBER must be properly characterized and the 673 CES, Environmental Section (673 CES/CEANQ) will assist each organization with this evaluation. The characterization of used oil involves the identification of the used oil as on-specification (on-spec) or off-specification (off-spec). Used oil burned for energy recovery is subject to regulation if it exceeds any of the allowable levels of the constituents and properties shown in Table H-1.

(b) Once used oil has been shown through proper analysis not to exceed any specifications (40 CFR 279.11), the analysis or documentation used to make this determination must be kept on file for three years (40 CFR 279.72), and a record of the amount of on-spec used oil burned or shipped off-site must be maintained (40 CFR 279.74(b)).

NOTE: The Container Log (located in Tab B to Appendix 7 to Annex C of this OPLAN) may be used to document the amount of used oil burned. This information must also be recorded on the Daily Inspection Log (located at Tab A to Appendix 7 to Annex C).

Table H-1: Used Oil Specification Levels

Constituent/Property	Allowable Level
Arsenic	5 ppm maximum
Cadmium	2 ppm maximum
Chromium	10 ppm maximum
Lead	100 ppm maximum
Flash Point	100 degrees Fahrenheit (F) minimum
Total Halogens	4,000 ppm maximum (see Note 1)

Note 1: Used oil containing more than 1,000 parts per million (ppm) total halogens is presumed to be a hazardous waste under the rebuttable presumption provided under 40 CFR Section 266.40(c).

NOTE: This determination will be made by the Environmental Section.

(3) Used Oil and Used Oil Mixtures.

(a) There are three basic types of used oil materials generated at JBER that are managed under the Used Oil Management Standards.

1. Petroleum-derived (i.e., engine oil, hydraulic fluid, and lubricating oils) and synthetic used oils.

2. Materials contaminated with used oil (i.e., rags, adsorbents, oil filters, and sorptive materials).

3. Used fuel with a flash point greater than 100 degrees F.

(b) Used oils and lubricants contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and regulated under 40 CFR Part 761 are not subject to the Used Oil Management Standards, but instead are regulated by the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and cannot be burned for energy recovery.

(c) Petroleum-derived and Synthetic Used Oil

1. All used oil, both petroleum-derived and synthetic, is presumed to be recyclable. This recycling presumption is intended to simplify the used oil management system by establishing one set of standards for all used oil handlers, regardless of whether the used oil exhibits a hazardous characteristic and regardless of whether the used oil ultimately will be recycled or disposed. This means that the standards apply until an actual decision to dispose of the used oil is made.

2. Used oils with certain levels of metals or halogens may qualify to be burned on base. The Environmental Section will determine if this is permissible.

3. A second presumption central to the used oil management standards is the rebuttable presumption that all used oil containing more than 1,000 ppm of total halogens is presumed to be mixed with chlorinated hazardous waste. This presumption may be rebutted by showing that the used oil does not contain chlorinated hazardous waste (40 CFR 279.10(b)(1)(ii). Otherwise, the used oil must be managed pursuant to the RCRA hazardous waste regulations. If the total halogen level in the used oil exceeds 4,000 ppm, it does not meet the specification limit for used oil.

4. Other presumptions that impact how used oil should be managed at JBER are described below:

a. Assume that all used oil will be recycled as on-spec used oil for energy recovery. Analyze used oil for energy recovery, not for RCRA characteristics. Do not turn-in used oil as hazardous waste unless the Environmental Section provides written approval to dispose of the used oil.

b. Segregate used oil from hazardous wastes. If used oil is hazardous solely because it exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste by its own nature, it may still be energy recoverable.

c. Document all used oil waste streams. If the halogen content is above 1,000 ppm, it will be necessary to prove that no chlorinated hazardous wastes (i.e., solvents) were mixed with the used oil stream. A properly maintained drum log or further sampling can be used to determine that no listed chlorinated solvents are found in the used oil.

d. Manage off-spec oil as used oil. JBER can burn both on-spec used oil, and, with Environmental Section approval, off-spec used oil in its used-oil burners.

(d) Mixtures of Used Oil and Hazardous Waste. Mixtures of used oil and listed waste (e.g., spent chlorinated solvents) must be managed as a hazardous waste. Mixtures of used oil and characteristic hazardous waste (e.g., waste fuel) can be managed as used oil as long as the mixture does not exhibit hazardous characteristics.

NOTE: Do not mix used oil with any other materials or wastes.

(e) Used Oil Filters and Empty Oil Containers.

1. Used oil filters were specifically addressed by the EPA in its May 20, 1992, "no-listing" rule. Though used oil filters may be disposed of in an appropriately labeled container issued by the JBER HWC, under this rule, certain types of used oil filters are exempt from the definition of "hazardous waste". Under 40 CFR 261.4(b)(15) solid wastes that are not "hazardous wastes" include non-terne plated used oil filters that are not mixed with a listed hazardous waste, if these oil filters have been crushed using a commercial filter crusher to extract the oil from the filter, after they have been crushed they may be taken to Building 6258 Gibson Ave. for scrap metal recovery. The crusher must have a container issued by JBER HWC to collect the used oil from the filter. It is not necessary to maintain container logs if the crushed oil filters are to be recycled. If they are not crushed, filters may be placed directly into the properly labeled recyclable container issued by the JBER Hazardous Waste Center, open hot draining of oil filters is not an acceptable practice on JBER.

2. Empty metal POL containers, of any size, must crushed and then transported to Building 6258 Gibson Avenue for scrap metal recovery unless a waiver is obtained from the Environmental Section (552-3435) to dispose of the containers in the municipal landfill. **NOTE:** The Municipality of Anchorage Landfill requirements state: 1) for containers less than five gallons in size, “empty” is defined as less than 3% of the container’s contents; and 2) containers five gallons or greater must be triple rinsed prior to being placed in the landfill. RCRA Empty is defined in 30 TAC 335.41 (f) 40 CFR 261.7 (RCRA), which is a container that has had its contents removed using common practices (pouring, pumping, aspirating) and it cannot be emptied any further. Further defined as a container with less than 3% by weight of the total

capacity of materials still contained within. A container that has stored hazardous waste but does not meet the RCRA-empty definition is still considered hazardous waste.

(3) Materials Not Regulated by Used Oil Management Standards

(a) PCB-contaminated used oil is regulated under 40 CFR Part 761 and cannot be burned for energy recovery.

(b) Residuals from used oil processing (i.e., oil/water separator residue, filtrate, oil burner residue) are currently managed under 40 CFR 261. Hence, they must be tested for hazardous characteristics and managed accordingly.

b. Documentation. Each used oil stream must be sampled/characterized by the JBER Hazardous Waste Center. The analytical results/characterization and DRMS Form 1930 or equivalent profile must be available for each used oil stream, regardless of whether the waste stream is being burned for energy recovery or sent to the HWC.

c. Special Requirements for the Storage of Used Oil Containers.

(1) Requirements for the management of used oil are described below.

(a) Used oils must be managed using the same container management and inspection requirements listed in Appendix 5 to Annex C, this plan. A container log and Daily Inspection Log must be completed using forms located in Tabs A and B to Appendix 7 to Annex C of this OPLAN.

NOTE: When containers are taken elsewhere to be recycled for energy recovery, the container log shall be annotated with the location and date of transfer, and a copy shall be maintained in the generator's container log file. After the container has been recycled, the generator must retrieve the container and obtain a copy of the container log that identifies the date the contents were consolidated or recycled for energy recovery.

(b) Each container of used oil must be labeled with the words "Used Oil." In addition, all funnels, buckets, drain pans, visible drain pipes leading to a UST, etc., holding used oil must also be marked "Used Oil."

NOTE: Federal regulations are very specific regarding used oil labeling. For example, a barrel marked Used Engine Oil would be a violation of federal regulations. The Environmental Section (552-3435) will provide the proper labels for used oil containers.

(c) Many different types of fluids are considered to be "used oil". Examples of used oil include engine oil, turbine oil, transmission oil, differential oil, gear oil, hydraulic fluid, synthetic oil, certain cutting fluids, etc. Different types of used oil may be accumulated in the

same container, provided the combined fluids will meet the burning specifications of the oil burner into which it will be placed.

(d) Used oil may be accumulated for up to one year although it is strongly recommended that no more than 110 gallons be accumulated and the materials are used for energy recovery quickly to avoid the appearance of "hoarding."

(e) If you suspect a container has been contaminated with hazardous materials or hazardous wastes other than POL:

1. Immediately contact the 673 Environmental Section JBER Hazardous Waste Center, 673 CES/CEANQ at 552-3435 or 552-1742

2. Complete the Knowledge Statement for Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant (POL)-Contaminated Soil form located at Appendix 1, this annex.

d. Used Oil Accumulation and Turn-in.

(1) Used oil must be accumulated in areas approved by the 673 Environmental Section (552-3435). Containers must be inspected daily using the container log/checklist located at Tab B to Appendix 7 to Annex C, this plan.

(2) All non-PCB/non-hazardous used oils shall be burned for energy recovery at the unit or turned in to the HWC for recycling., There are three burners available on JBER for used-oil energy recovery. If you do not have a used oil burner, contact the Environmental Section (552-3435) to arrange for container delivery or transportation. Used oil materials (absorbents) shall be turned-in to the HWC for disposal.

(3) It is imperative that recycling information for energy recoverable materials be recorded on the Daily Inspection and Monthly Recycling Log and faxed monthly to the Environmental Section at 552-7510.

e. Used Oil Burners on JBER:

Organization	**Address**	**Telephone**
673 FSS	Auto Hobby Shop 755 D Street	384-3718
611 CES/CECOD	6260 Arctic Warrior Drive 611th Equipment Maintenance	552-3291/6718
ECS 168 BMA1	732 Otter Lake Road	384-7425

4. ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS. N/A

5. COMMAND AND CONTROL. N/A

Appendix:
1 – User Knowledge Statement for Petroleum, Oil, or Lubricant (POL) – Contaminated Soil

673D AIR BASE WING
JBER AK 99506
1 April 2013

TAB A TO APPENDIX 14 TO ANNEX C TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
USER KNOWLEDGE STATEMENT FOR POL – CONTAMINATED SOIL

User Knowledge Statement for Petroleum, Oil, or Lubricant (POL) – Contaminated Soil

Contents:		
Spill Location:		
Date container was filled	Container Identification Serial#:	
Organization & Office Symbol:	Organization:	
Building #:	POC:	Duty Phone:

GENERATOR CERTIFICATION

I, _____, hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge, no hazardous substance or hazardous waste was placed in this POL-contaminated soil.

SIGNATURE _____

Date: _____

NOTE: Turn this User Knowledge Statement in to the 673 Environmental Section, 673 CES/CEANQ, fax number 552-7510.

If you suspect this container has been contaminated with hazardous materials or hazardous wastes other than POL, immediately contact the 673 Environmental Section Hazardous Waste Office,
673 CES/CEANQ at 552-3435 or 552-1742.

An electronic copy of The User Knowledge Statement is available on-line at https://portal.elmenorf.af.mil/default.aspx.

ANNEX D TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE OF OFF-SITE HAZARDOUS WASTE

1. SITUATION.

a. General. The JBER DLA/DS-operated CSF (11735 Vandenberg Ave.) is authorized to receive DoD-generated hazardous waste from sites listed in Table D-1. The specific types of waste that DLA/DS can receive are stated in the JBER RCRA Part B Permit, which is available at the DLA/DS or the 673d Civil Engineer Squadron, Environmental Section (673 CES/CEANQ).

b. Until received into the CSF on JBER, wastes will be stored at either the Hazardous Waste Transfer Facility (16414 Airlifter Drive) or Hardstand 21 (see Annex B for location). All off-site wastes shipped to JBER must meet applicable DoD and federal requirements for the proper transportation of wastes.

Table D-1, List of Off-site Generators Supported by JBER and DLA/DS

Site	Point of Contact
Coast Guard Support Center	Commander, Kodiak Coast Guard Support, Kodiak, AK Center
Commander, Coast Guard Air Station	Sitka Coast Guard Air Station, Sitka, AK
Naval Air Station	Commander, Adak Naval Air Station, Adak, AK
Coast Guard Marine Safety Office	Commander, Coast Guard Marine Safety Anchorage, AK Office
Corps of Engineers Alaska District	District Engineer, Anchorage AK Anchorage, AK
Naval Arctic Research Lab	Commander, Barrow Naval Arctic Research Barrow, AK Lab
USAF Barter Island USAF Cape Lisburne USAF Cape Newenham USAF Cape Romanzof USAF Cold Bay USAF Eareckson USAF Fort Yukon	611th Air Support Group Commander JBER, AK

USAF Galena USAF Indian Mountain USAF Kotzebue USAF King Salmon USAF Murphy Dome USAF Oliktok USAF Tin City USAF Point Lay USAF Sparrevohn USAF Tatalina USAF Point Barrow	
Misc. Inactive Sites	611th Air Support Group Commander JBER, AK

2. MISSION. See Basic Plan.

3. EXECUTION.

b. Concept of Operations.

(1) Procedures for Shipments of Waste from Off-site. Below is a summary of the precoordination procedures applicable to off-site generators:

(a) Waste generators desiring to send wastes to DLA/DS must contact DLA/DS (552-3745, fax 552-1762) a minimum of five days prior to shipping the waste to ensure the DLA/DS CSF is authorized to receive the type of waste and that there is sufficient storage capacity at the CSF. Requests must be in writing and contain the following information:

- Desired shipping date,
- Quantity of each type of waste by container size,
- Sizes of containers,
- The EPA waste codes for each waste,
- Common name for each type of waste, and
- Manifests, LDRs, DD Forms 1348-1A, and 1930 (see paragraphs 3.b.(2) and 3.b.(3), this annex).

(b) A signed Hazardous Waste Acceptance Letter (or other local approval) must be received by the site authorizing the shipment before any hazardous waste can be shipped. The Hazardous Waste Acceptance Letter form is provided at Appendix 1 to this annex.

(c) The DLA/DS CSF will maintain a log/calendar of all anticipated shipments, their size, and date scheduled into the CSF. The generator is responsible for notifying the CSF if the shipment dates changes. Approval for a new date must be received before the shipment is sent.

(2) Documentation Requirements.

(a) Required turn-in documents for each container are described below (for hazardous wastes, see additional documentation requirements in paragraph (3) below).

1. Three copies of the Hazardous Waste Profile Sheet (DRMS Form 1930) are required the first time a waste/stream is turned in for the calendar year. Supporting documentation (lab analysis, manufacturer supplied and specific MSDS) must be attached to the DRMS Form 1930.

2. Six copies of DD Form 1348-1A. **NOTE:** A maximum of four containers of the same size and profile may be placed on one DD Form 1348-1A.

3. A container log for each container attached to the DD Form 1348-1A.

(3) Hazardous Waste Manifests. The manifest is one of the most important elements of the RCRA hazardous waste regulatory program. The manifest is designed to track hazardous wastes from "cradle to grave". That is, from the point of generation to final disposal, and to record important information necessary to ensure proper treatment and disposal of wastes. The completed manifest contains information regarding the waste generator, transporter, CSF facility, and the type and quantity of waste being transported. The manifest becomes the historical document for hazardous waste shipments.

(a) All hazardous waste shipped to JBER must have an accompanying Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (UHWM, EPA Form 8700-22). EPA Form 8700-22 is also required by the State of Alaska and is the same form specified in 40 CFR 262.

(b) Land Disposal Restriction (LDR) Notification Form (DRMS Form 1851 or equivalent). LDR forms must have the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest number noted, and must accompany the manifest. A copy of the LDR form is available through the DLA/DS (552-7208).

(c) A separate UHWM must be used for each aircraft pallet in the shipment to prevent split shipments.

(d) Hazardous materials may not be shipped using the UHWM, unless the materials are accompanying an EPA hazardous waste shipment. In this case, the materials shall be listed after the hazardous wastes on the UHWM. For shipping non-hazardous wastes, a Non-Regulated Waste Manifest may be used for tracking or accountability purposes.

(e) The number of manifest copies accompanying each shipment must be sufficient to provide each of the following one copy:

- Generator,
- Air transporters
- Receiving CSF facility, and
- Return copy for generator (signed).

(4) Waste Shipment Checklist. A Waste Shipment Checklist (located at Appendix 1 to Annex X, this plan) is required for sites maintained by the 611th Air Support Group. The purpose of the checklist is to ensure all proper documentation accompanies hazardous and non-hazardous waste shipments and documentation is completed correctly. It is highly recommended that all facilities shipping hazardous and non-hazardous wastes to JBER also use the checklist. The 611th environmental coordinator, site TMO, and site Aerial Port representative will perform specified checklist items, then sign and date the checklist. The checklist will be given to the air transporter upon loading the waste shipment. At JBER, the 611th, air transporter, ground transporter, and CSF personnel will perform specified checklist items, then also sign and date the checklist. Checklists will be returned to 611 CES/CEA by the CSF that receives the waste.

c. Specific Actions by Tasked Organizations.

(1) Site Generating the Waste.

(a) A site generating waste for transport to JBER must comply with this annex.

(b) Non-611 ASG organizations must receive approval at least 14 days in advance from the JBER Environmental Section (552-1742) and DLA/DS (552-7208) to ship wastes to JBER.

(2) Air Transporters.

(a) Airlift support squadrons are usually responsible for transporting hazardous/non-hazardous waste via air to JBER, however, a civilian contractor may be employed.

(b) At 611th off-site locations, the paperwork described below is obtained by the aircraft loadmaster.

1. The site TMO or Aerial Port representative will provide the aircraft loadmaster a copy of the Waste Shipment Checklist (located at Appendix 1 to Annex X, this plan). The loadmaster will complete all applicable items on the 611th checklist, then sign and date the checklist.

2. The loadmaster must inspect the shipment, accept the hazardous/non-hazardous waste for shipment, then sign and date the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (EPA Form 8700-22) as Transporter #1 (Block 17 only). All military aircraft used to transport wastes will place the JBER EPA transporter number AK8570028649 on the manifest; civilian shippers

must use their company's EPA transporter number. The loadmaster will also ensure the correct EPA ID number for the site is on the hazardous waste manifest.

3. An Air Force Air Transporter must retain a copy of each Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest on file for 50 years.

(3) JBER Aerial Port

(a) The loadmaster will pass the Waste Shipment Checklist and Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (or Non-Regulated Waste Manifest, if applicable) to a 732 AMS representative. The Waste Shipment Checklist must be completed by the 732 AMS representative, signed and dated where applicable.

(b) The 732 AMS is responsible for Aerial Port operations at JBER. Upon notification that a hazardous waste shipment is enroute, 732 AMS will contact the following organizations on JBER:

- 611 CES/CEA (552-4530)
- 673 CES/CEANQ (552-1742)
- DLA/DS CSF (552-3745)
- JBER Fire Department (911)
- Transportation Dispatcher (verify transportation request 2 hours prior to ETA, 552-2793/4475)
- Base Operations (information only, 552-3285 or HOT LINE)
- Squadron Safety NCO (552-1300)
- AMCC Duty Officer (552-5322)

(c) The 732 AMS will transport hazardous waste (and non-hazardous wastes being sent to DLA/DS) to either Hardstand 21 or the Hazardous Waste Transfer Facility (16414 Airlifter Drive). The 732 AMS will initially inspect the waste for any leakage and report any spills immediately to the base fire department. 732 AMS will ensure adequate aisle space (3 feet) is present between containers/pallets at either Hardstand 21 or the Hazardous Waste Transfer Facility to facilitate access in case of emergency.

(d) For off-site wastes arriving on Military or civilian aircraft, the 732 AMS will not sign or otherwise annotate the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (UHWM) for the hazardous wastes and will place the UHWM (or Non-Regulated Waste Manifest, if applicable) at a designated weather-tight receptacle located at each transfer facility.

(e) It is imperative that manifests be properly managed as they are required by DOT regulations to accompany the waste shipment at all times during transit!

(f) For in-transit spills of wastes, the 732 AMS will record the following information and contact these organizations on JBER:

Cargo inventory and type of waste spilled:	
Aircraft Type:	Aircraft Number:
Location:	Person(s) Involved:
Type of Spill:	Time of Spill:
Estimated amount of Spill:	Neutralizing Agent, if Acid Spill:
Log of all Information / actions taken:	

Contact List:

- If injured personnel, contact the JBER Emergency Room (9-1-1)
- JBER Fire Department (9-1-1)
- Defense Force (552-3105)
- Bioenvironmental Engineering (552-3850/3951)
- Squadron Safety NCO (552-1300)
- 611 CES/CEA (552-4530)
- 673 CES/CEANQ (552-1742)
- DLA/DS CSF (552-3745)
- AMCC Duty Officer (552-5322)

(4) 611 CES/CEA. The 611 CES/CEA will report any spills or leaking containers immediately to the base fire department.

(5) Logistics Readiness Squadron.

(a) The 611 CES/CEA rep will complete the Waste Shipment Checklist and accompany the checklist and appropriate manifest to the transfer facility with the 773 LRS vehicle and operator.

(b) 773 LRS will transport the waste containers, Waste Shipment Checklist, and waste manifest from Hardstand 21 or the Hazardous Waste Transfer Facility (16414 Airlifter Drive) to the receiving CSF (DLA/DS). If hazardous waste, CSF personnel will either sign the UHWM as the Facility Operator or reject the shipment. 773 LRS will, at the CSF's discretion, move the waste back to Hardstand 21 or the Hazardous Waste Transfer Facility if the shipment is rejected.

(6) Receiving CSF.

(a) The receiving CSF on JBER is the DLA/DS located at 11735 Vandenberg Ave. 773 LRS will provide the CSF with the Waste Shipment Checklist. The checklist must be completed by the CSF. The CSF will return the checklist to 611 CES/CEA, 10471 20th Street, Suite 302, JBER AK, 99506-2200, within three days of receipt.

(b) If hazardous waste, the receiving CSF will sign the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest, accepting responsibility for the shipment and will send one copy of the completed manifest (with all signatures) to the off-site environmental coordinator (see Generator's Name and Address on manifest, block 3). One copy of the manifest and the LDR's for that manifest will be retained in the CSF's files for 50 years. If the shipment is rejected, the CSF will immediately contact 611 CES/CEA, 552-4530 and 673 CES/CEANQ, 552-1742.

(7) 673 CES/CEANQ.

(a) 673 CES/CEANQ will inspect activities involved with the transporting of hazardous wastes during EESOH-CAMP inspections to ensure the shipments are properly managed while on JBER. 673 CES/CEANQ will ensure all activities are in compliance with the 673 ABW Hazardous Waste Permit.

(b) 673 CES/CEANQ will assume responsibilities described in Paragraph 3.c.(4) above for non-611th wastes.

(8) Non-611 ASG Hazardous Waste Shipments. 673 CES/CEANQ will assume responsibilities normally performed by 611 CES/CEA as outlined in paragraphs 3.c.(2) through 3.c.(6) of this chapter for non-611 ASG organizations shipping hazardous waste to JBER.

d. Shipments of Waste Arriving at Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport.

(1) The 611 CES sites will ensure shipments traveling on commercial carriers are booked to final destination, door-to-door and not terminate at Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport.

(2) 773LRS will not meet or arrange for transportation form Ted Stevens Archorage International Airport unless the waste is shipped on MIL Air that has been diverted from JBER.

(3) 773 LRS/LGRNC may only contract commercial carriers from Ted Stevens Anchorage International Airport when MIL AIR flights have been diverted.

e. Spills and Emergencies

For emergencies or spills on base, dial 9-1-1. For additional guidance, refer to Annex J of this OPLAN and Hazmat Response, CEMP 10-2.

Appendices:
1 – Hazardous Waste Acceptance Letter
2 – Loadmaster Waste Transfer Certification

673D AIR BASE WING
JBER AK 99506
1 April 2013

APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX D TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCEPTANCE LETTER

HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCEPTANCE LETTER

Date:

Confirmation to Ship Hazardous Waste to JBER

TO:

FROM:

Generator of Waste:	Phone/Fax Number:	Point of Contact:

EPA Waste Codes (from waste profile)	Number of Containers	Size and Type of Containers

For more information call DLA/DS (552-3745) or the 673 CES, Environmental Section (552-3435)

APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX D TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
LOADMASTER WASTE TRANSFER CERTIFICATION

LOADMASTER WASTE TRANSFER CERTIFICATION

Aircraft Tail Number: Parking Spot:
Number of Waste Manifests in this shipment:
MANIFEST # AK:
NAME OF SITE:
MATERIAL ON MANIFEST :
MANIFEST # AK:
NAME OF SITE:
MATERIAL ON MANIFEST:
MANIFEST # AK:
NAME OF SITE:
MATERIAL ON MANIFEST:
Comments regarding shipment:
_____
_____

The shipment described above was transferred from ___ Airlift Squadron to ____at_____ hours.

_____	_____	_____
AS Loadmaster (Print)	**Signed Name**	**Date**
_____	_____	_____
Loadteam Chief (Print)	**Signed Name (Optional)**	**Date**

This transfer was witnessed by:

_____	_____	_____
Aircraft Commander (Print)	**Signed Name**	**Date**
_____	_____	_____
Second Witness (Print)	**Signed Name**	**Date**

LOADMASTER MUST FILE A COPY OF THIS CERTIFICATION WITH THE FILE COPY OF THE MANIFEST IN THE SQUADRON VERTICAL FILE. THE MANIFEST MUST BE MAINTAINED FOR 50 YEARS.

ANNEX E TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
TRAINING

REFERENCES:

a. AFI 10-2501, *AF Emergency Management Program Planning and Operations*
b. AFI 32-7042, *Waste Management*

1. PERSONNEL FOR WHOM TRAINING IS MANDATORY.

a. Hazardous waste management training is required for all personnel who handle hazardous wastes and hazardous materials (see note below). The type and amount of training depends on what hazardous material/waste is stored and used in the workplace, the level of response expected of employees in the event of a spill, the amount of hazardous waste generated per month, and whether or not hazardous materials/wastes are transported by the organization.

b. Table E-1 is a preliminary screening tool for minimum training requirements. Contractors generating hazardous waste on JBER must call the Environmental Section (552-1742) to determine what level of training is required.

NOTE: AFI 10-2501 lists emergency responder training for hazmat incidents. AFI 32-7042 outlines training requirements for personnel whose work involves HW. Those personnel and their immediate supervisors must receive and successfully complete HW training appropriate to their job responsibilities.

Table E-1: Preliminary Screening for Minimum Training Requirements

Criteria	Training Required/Frequency	POC
Site specific training required for every person exposed to workplace hazards	HAZCOM Training /As needed **NOTE:** OSHA requirement that does not replace hazardous waste training	Organization Personnel and Safety Office
Hazardous Materials Managers, Environmental Coordinators, and Quality Assurance Evaluators. Highly recommended for supervisors.	Hazardous Materials Course 16 hours / Once	673 ABW HMMP 552-2766
Anyone who handles or stores hazardous waste or materials for energy recovery.	Shop Personnel Training in accordance with paragraph 3.d.(1) of this annex / Yearly	Shop Supervisor/ Accumulation Area Manager

Table E-1: Preliminary Screening for Minimum Training Requirements (cont'd)

Criteria	Training Required/Frequency	POC
Supervisors of hazardous waste operations, and anyone who assists in the management of a hazardous waste accumulation area. At the discretion of shop supervisors, any shop personnel.	Hazardous Waste Handlers Course 8 hours / Yearly	Environmental Section 552-3435/1742 FAX: 552-7510
Accumulation Area Managers and Assistant Managers, Environmental Coordinators, Environmental Section Personnel, Quality Assurance Evaluators, and Contract Administrative personnel	Hazardous Waste Subject Matter Expert Course / Once, then yearly Hazardous Waste Subject Matter Expert Refresher Course	Environmental Section 552-3435/1742 FAX: 552-7510
Anyone transporting hazardous materials or hazardous wastes	Requirement varies based on quantity and on base versus off-base transportation	JBER Fleet Management
CSF Site Workers, Emergency Response Personnel	40-hour Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response / Once, then yearly refresher training	Environmental Section 552-3435/1742 FAX: 552-7510
All personnel, including contractors and tenants, on JBER	Complete EMS Awareness training: www.pacaf.ecatts.com	552-3435

2. TRAINING FREQUENCY.

a. The required training must be successfully completed by all of the personnel described above. For new personnel, training must be completed within 90 days of assignment to a position involving the handling or management of hazardous waste and materials.

b. All hazardous material managers must receive EESOH-MIS training. Until that time, untrained personnel must not perform any tasks involving hazardous waste or materials management unless they are supervised by trained personnel.

c. Facility personnel identified in para 1 must take part in an annual refresher training program.

3. TRAINING SCOPE.

a. Training Components. There are two general components to the training required by RCRA (40 CFR 264.16). Personnel must be trained in:

(1) How to perform duties in a way that ensures JBER compliance with hazardous waste regulations.

(2) How to respond to emergencies involving hazardous waste incidents (spills or potential spills).

b. Hazardous Waste CSF and Emergency Response Personnel. Training requirements are listed in the base EPA RCRA Part B hazardous waste storage permit for personnel working at the CSF (Building 11735 Vandenberg Ave.). The RCRA Contingency Response Plan outlines the type and amount of training required by personnel who respond to hazardous waste spills, fires, explosions, or incidents. Both the RCRA Part B permit and the RCRA Hazardous Waste Contingency Response Plan are on file at the 673 Civil Engineer, Environmental Section (673 CES/CEANQ) (552-3435).

c. Hazardous Waste Handlers and Accumulation Area (and Hazardous Waste Generator) Managers. The Environmental Section offers a 16 hour mandatory training session that covers hazardous waste and materials conducted at one of the JBER Education Centers. These courses include: the Basic Hazardous Waste Handlers Course; the Hazardous Waste Subject Matter Expert (SME) Course; and the Hazardous Waste SME Refresher Course. Table E-1 lists the courses each person is required to attend.

(1) All hazardous waste courses include a slide presentation and an accompanying script that details how to comply with hazardous waste regulations. Included are procedures for: determination of wastes that are hazardous, how to read an MSDS, container selection, container marking and labeling, management of the accumulation point, waste turn-in to the HWC or DLA/DS, on-base transportation, off-base transportation, manifesting, and emergency response. To fully comply with the regulations, JBER has tailored the training program to meet the base's specific requirements. This includes base-specific procedures for waste determination, accumulation, transportation, and turn-in.

(2) The SME and SME Refresher courses include accumulation point management, labeling/marking, waste minimization and current topics of interest. After initial training, refresher training is required annually until that person is no longer assigned as a manager.

(3) The course includes a slide presentation and an accompanying script for managing hazardous waste and materials. Highlights of the course include identifying hazardous

waste/materials, choosing appropriate materials, DOT regulations, procurement procedures, how to read an MSDS, chemical compatibility, and managing hazardous material at the location.

(4) Training records must be maintained in the organization's Environmental Notebooks. The training records must include the following:

(a) The job title for each position at the installation related to hazardous waste/materials management and the name of the employee filling each job.

(b) A written job description for each position related to hazardous waste/materials management. For the purposes of RCRA training records, the job description need only describe the job as it relates to the management of hazardous waste/materials and must include requisite skills, education, or other qualifications, and the duties of facility personnel assigned to each position.

(c) A written description of the type and amount of both introductory and continuing training that will be given to each person filling a position related to management of hazardous waste/materials.

(d) Records documenting the training or job experience to meet the training requirements that have been provided to and completed by base personnel, including contractors and tenants. These records must be kept for current employees as long as they work at the installation, and for an additional 3 years after the date they leave the base (or stop working at a position related to hazardous waste/materials management).

d. Shop Personnel Training.

(1) Shop supervisors or accumulation area managers are responsible for ensuring training of all shop personnel working near or with hazardous waste/materials. Personnel will be trained on the subjects listed below:

(a) Container logs

(b) Spill response/reporting procedures

(c) Adding hazardous material or waste to a container

(d) Waste and material segregation

(e) Waste and material minimization

(f) Personal protective equipment

(g)Spill prevention

(h) Proper storage procedures

(i) Transporting hazardous waste/materials

(j) Container marking/labeling

(k) Daily inspection of accumulation areas, weekly inspection of hazardous material/storage areas and log documentation.

(2) Training will be documented on AF Form 55 or its equivalent (military personnel) or memorandum (civilian personnel, if AF Form 55 is not used), be given to the person when they transfer, and a copy will be kept in the organization's Environmental Notebooks for one year after their separation and termination.

e. DLA/DS and Environmental Section (673 CES/CEANQ) Personnel. Personnel working at the DLA/DS CSF will follow training requirements specified in the JBER RCRA Part B Permit.

f. Transporters of Hazardous Waste. Transportation personnel who unload aircraft with hazardous waste, their supervisors, and loadmasters must complete hazardous waste training (see Table 5.1). Personnel transporting hazardous wastes or materials to or from JBER must be trained per DOT regulations (49 CFR 171-177).

g. Personnel Handling Hazardous Materials.

(1) Training for individuals handling hazardous materials must include:

(a) General awareness/familiarization.

(b) Function specific training.

(c) Safety training.

(2) Hazardous Material Managers must attend the Hazardous Materials Management Class offered by the 673 ABW HMMP (552-2766).

(3) OSHA also has training requirements for personnel involved with spills of hazardous substances. The type of training required is specified in 29 CFR 1910.120, "Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER)." HAZWOPER has various levels of training as listed below. Contact Environmental Section, 552-3435/1742 for information about these courses.

(a) First Responder Awareness Level: For individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release.

NOTE: this training is included in the Hazardous Waste Subject Matter Expert Course and Hazardous Material Management Course offered by the Environmental Section for hazardous waste accumulation point managers.

(b) First Responder Operations Level: Individuals responding to releases as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons, property or the environment from the effects of the release. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually stopping the release. Operational level training shall be a least eight hours of training.

(c) Hazardous Materials Technician: Personnel who respond to releases for the purpose of stopping the release. These personnel should receive at least 24 hours of training.

(d) Hazardous Materials Specialist: Individuals who respond with and provide support to hazardous material technicians. The hazardous materials specialist acts as the liaison to federal, state, and local governments. Personnel should receive at least 24 hours of training.

(e) Incident Commander: Assumes control of the incident beyond the first responder awareness level. Should receive at least 24 hours of training.

ANNEX F TO JBER OPLAN 19-3EMP
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL MANAGEMENT

1. SITUATION.

a. Purpose. This chapter implements the hazardous materials management requirements of numerous federal, state, Air Force and DoDI directives by establishing procedures for the proper management of hazardous materials. The following text identifies the applicable hazardous material management requirements, provides guidance to ensure that you meet these requirements, and establishes the responsibilities for organizations, tenants, contractors, and individuals to ensure that JBER remains in compliance with the relevant hazardous material laws and regulations.

b. Glossary. The special terms used in this annex are defined in the glossary located at Annex Y, this plan.

c. Responsibilities. Commanders/organization supervisors at all levels must ensure awareness and compliance with hazardous materials management procedures and ensure that personnel handling hazardous materials are adequately trained. Responsibilities of each organization are outlined in the Basic Plan portion of this OPLAN.

d. Training Requirements.

(1) Commander/organization supervisors must assure the proper training of all personnel who manage, use, store, and/or dispose of hazardous materials. See Annex E for training needs.

(2) Used oil and materials need to be properly managed for safety and regulatory reasons. Therefore, organizations accumulating these materials must meet all training requirements specified for hazardous waste accumulation point managers (described in Annex E).

(3) It is the responsibility of JBER employees to request adequate training needed to ensure their proper job performance.

2. MISSION. Refer to Basic Plan.

3. EXECUTION.

a. Hazardous Material Inspection Requirements.

(1) Activities storing hazardous materials must be inspected weekly by the hazardous material manager, assistant manager, or an authorized substitute (with current shop training in accordance with paragraph 3.d. of Annex E, this OPLAN) using the weekly hazardous material inspection form provided at Appendix 1, this annex. Actions taken to correct any deficiencies must be noted on the inspection form and the date of inspection line signed.

(2) Inspection logs must be stored in the organization Environmental Notebook, as described in Appendix 2 to this annex. Maintain inspection logs for at least 3 years from date of inspection.

(3) Organizations will be inspected quarterly by the Environmental Coordinator using the Environmental Compliance Inspection Checklist located in Annex X of this plan. Environmental Coordinators will provide a copy of quarterly hazardous material inspection summaries to 673 CES/CEANQ HMMP coordinator via e-mail. Organizations may also be randomly inspected by the Environmental Section (673 CES/CEANQ). Organizations are required to correct any deficiencies noted during these inspections.

NOTE: the Environmental Section may update the environmental compliance inspection checklist periodically as regulations change or to improve the ease of using the checklist. Any updates of the inspection checklist will be sent to activities in an Environmental Bulletin or memorandum issued by the Environmental Section. The current environmental compliance inspection checklist should be kept in the organization's Environmental Notebook (see Appendix 2, this annex).

b. Record Keeping Requirements.

(1) Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that manufacturer supplied and specific MSDS's are available for each hazardous chemical/material used within their respective work centers. Paper copies of MSDS's will be maintained in the HAZCOM binder. If an MSDS is not available for a newly procured product, the supervisor should not accept the chemical until an MSDS is obtained. MSDS's should be available from the source of supply, for instance the JBER HAZMART. MSDS's can also be obtained from Bioenvironmental Engineering or by contacting the manufacturer. For additional information on the JBER Hazard Communication Program, consult AFI 90-821.

(2) Personnel must be familiar with the contents and location of the MSDS's for chemicals used by their respective organizations.

(3) Job descriptions for the hazardous material manager(s) and the name(s) of each employee filling the position must be on file (see Appendix 3, this annex for example of hazardous material manager appointment/job description).

(4) Training records for each employee working with hazardous materials must be on file. Periodic briefings must be conducted when new products are brought into the workplace, if the product has new hazards associated with it. Training requirements are outlined in Annex E.

(5) A copy of an approved AF Form 3952 for each hazardous material used at the organization must be on file. This record should be kept in the organization's Environmental Notebook (see Appendix 2, this annex).

(6) An accurate (updated quarterly/every 90 days) hazardous chemical authorization list must be on file (this may be obtained from the JBER HAZMART, 552-7450). The purpose of this requirement is to ensure EPCRA (Emergency Planning, Community Right to Know Act) requirements are met.

(7) Hazardous material emergency response information, including a map showing the location of emergency equipment and evacuation routes must be on file at each building.

(8) Weekly Hazardous Material Inspection Logs (Tab A). Keep on file for three years.

(9) A current copy of the Hazmat Response, CEMP 10-2 and EMP 19-3.

c. Emergency Planning, and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) Requirements.

(1) Each organization storing or bringing hazardous material on JBER must comply with EPCRA requirements. This includes materials transiting JBER that will be on the installation more than 14 days. The materials must be registered with the JBER HAZMART (552-7450) and an MSDS must be on hand at the point of storage and use, and an appropriate spill response plan must be in place at the point of storage and use. The JBER HAZMART will require the manufacturer supplied and specific MSDS, stock number, quantity, location, and purpose of the hazardous material. If the material is to be used by a tenant or base organization or contractor (other than family housing residents) full compliance with JBER HAZMART procedures, i.e. AF Form 3952 etc., is required.

(2) EPCRA requirements apply to contractors performing work or operating on the base. Each organization and contractors who bring hazardous materials on base must register these materials with the JBER HAZMART and comply with the applicable requirements in paragraph 7.6.2.a.

d. EPCRA Contractor Requirements.

(1) At the pre-performance conference, and during the contract performance period, the contract monitor or Air Force Quality Assurance Evaluator (QAE) will ensure workplace supervisors and JBER personnel are advised of hazardous chemicals introduced by the contractor and any protective measures necessary to protect personnel from these hazards. The contractor is required to submit information on the use of hazardous materials according to Federal Acquisition Regulation (FAR) clause 52.223-3.

(2) If a contract requires a contractor to bring or use hazardous material on JBER, the Contracting Officer shall include FAR Clause 52.223-3, (Hazardous Material Identification and Material Safety Data), AFFARS Clause 5352.223-9003, and meet requirements of AFI 7086.

(3) A representative from 673 CES/CEANQ can assist the contracting office with any installation-specific requirements (for inclusion in the contract) regarding how contractors report

the required hazardous material usage data to the JBER HAZMART (IAW FAR Clause 52.223-3).

(4) Contractors are required to provide the Contracting Office with an inventory (including MSDS's) of proposed hazardous materials needed to execute the contract (IAW AFFARS Clause 5352.223-9003. The Contracting Office will forward this inventory to the JBER HAZMART for processing. If the material is a Class I ODS, the contracting officer must also have a copy of the applicable and current Senior Approving Office (SAO) approval of the Class I ODS requirements.

(5) During the performance of the contract, contractors must report hazardous material usage to the JBER HAZMART.

NOTE: Contractors are not required to coordinate with a government Unit Safety.

(a) HMMP Team. The base HMMP team, consisting of members from the CE, SE, and the BEE, will review the contractor-supplied list of hazardous materials that are planned to be used on base.

(b) The HMMP team will determine which of the hazardous materials will require an approved AF Form 3952. As part of the HMMP review, the CE authorization is for environmental, fire protection concerns and emergency response purposes. If the HAZMAT is a Class I ODS, CE must ensure there is an applicable and current SAO approval for the contract Class I ODS requirements before signing the AF Form 3952.

(c) The purpose of the SE and BEE review is to identify potential safety and health concerns regarding government personnel and resources and advise CE and the Contracting Office on how to mitigate identified hazards from planned contractor HAZMAT usage. The SE and BE reviews are "for information purposes only" and do not involve evaluation and approval of the contractor's safety and health program.

(6) The JBER HAZMART is responsible for entering the contractor supplied information into the standardized Air Force HAZMAT tracking system. This system is then used by the HMMP team to provide necessary metrics to external regulatory agencies.

(7) If the contractor needs to bring a hazardous material on the installation that was not included in the original hazardous material inventory, the contractor must first notify the Contracting Office and have the material reviewed by the HMMP team.

(8) Hazardous materials for sale (e.g., by AAFES) on base must be reported to the JBER HAZMART. The retail organization must continually update, preferably quarterly, the quantities of materials that are on base.

e. Hazardous Materials Used on JBER.

(1) Use Requirements.

(a) Hazardous materials used on base require an approved AF Form 3952 (Chemical/Hazardous Material Authorization Request (see paragraph 3.e.(2) below). The AF Form 3952 is approved by the HMMP team, which consists of members from the JBER HAZMART, Bioenvironmental Engineering (BEE), Safety, and Environmental Section.

(b) Using information on AF Form 3952 and the product's manufacturer-specific MSDS, the BEE and Safety review the material to ensure it is safe to use in the workplace and what personal protective equipment, if any, is required. The Environmental Section reviews the request and recommends less hazardous materials whenever possible. In addition, the Environmental Section uses information about the hazardous material to prepare necessary reports required by EPCRA, the Emergency Planning, and Community Right-to-Know Act. The JBER HAZMART recommends the most expedient method to acquire the material, including the re-issue of a material that was turned in as excess by other users. Most users will procure hazardous materials through the JBER HAZMART /Standard Base Supply System (SBSS), General Service Administration (GSA), or Government Purchase Card (GPC) (see Appendix 4, this annex for request form). Once the material is received, the JBER HAZMART inputs data about the material into the computer database, bar-codes the container if necessary, and issues the material to the user.

(c) Activities may transfer hazardous materials to other users on base if the receiving group has an approved AF Form 3952 for that material.

NOTE: JBER HAZMART must be informed of hazardous material transfer of products between activities to allow successful tracking of hazardous materials.

(2) Ordering Hazardous Materials.

(a) Prior to ordering a hazardous material, check to see if the material is available as an excess product at JBER HAZMART. Excess hazardous materials at JBER HAZMART are free and the re-issue of these materials helps the base reduce waste. For a listing of excess hazardous materials, please contact the JBER HAZMART at 552-0151.

1. Before claiming an excess hazardous material, you must have an approved AF Form 3952 on file at JBER HAZMART (see paragraph 3.e.(2)(b)).

2. Users are encouraged to use less hazardous products whenever possible. There are several web sites that cater to federal buyers such as the GSA Environmental Products Guide located at http://www.gsa.gov/portal/content/104543. This web site provides pollution prevention, waste minimization and resource conservation information and includes a guide for selecting less harmful products by NSN (National Stock Number). It also lists items produced from recycled materials or that are conserve energy.

(b) AF Form 3952: An approved AF Form 3952 is required for all hazardous materials to be used by an organization in an industrial process. The JBER HAZMART is the single point of contact for ordering hazardous materials. No "walk-throughs" of AF Form 3952s to HMMP organizations is permitted. AF Form 3952s shall be completed in the AF Tracking System. Include in AF Form 3952 the amount and draw frequency of the hazardous material needed. It is critical to the base approving agencies that this form is accurately and completely filled out (see AFI 32-7086, Attachment 2 for instructions). The certifying official (Blocks 27a. and 27b. of Form 3952) should be the shop or work area supervisor.

NOTE: Personnel visiting JBER on TDY must go through the REDFLAG POC to co-ordinate orders through the Hazardous Materials Pharmacy. The AF Form 3952 must be approved prior to ordering. If material is in the Hazardous Materials Pharmacy warehouse, it will be delivered same day or following morning. If there is an afterhours, high priority order, contact 552-3502.

(3) Turning in Excess Hazardous Materials.

(a) The JBER HAZMART will accept serviceable, unopened, excess hazardous materials that have authorized base users. Contact the JBER HAZMART (552-7450) at 5253 Gibson Ave. to make an appointment.

(b) AF Form 2005 is available on the Elmendorf web site at http://www.e-publishing.af.mil/forms. If the JBER HAZMART deems the hazardous material to be unserviceable, the user will be directed to the base Hazardous Waste Center (HWC) for disposal actions.

NOTE: Any shop that has access to AF Tracking System can delist or reconcile barcode labels in the database, and they don't need to affix them to paper any more. If for some reason the shop doesn't have access to the AF Tracking system, they may write container numbers on sheet and submit to JBER HAZMART.

f. Hazardous Material Storage.

(1) General storage requirements are listed below.

(a) All hazardous materials must be stored in designated areas that are marked as such and be well-known to facility personnel.

(b) Effective hazardous material maintenance and operating practices can help control leakage and prevent accidental fires. Leaking containers and accidental fires will be minimized if the procedures in this regulation are followed.

(c) Hazardous material spills shall be promptly cleaned up and disposed of properly. Report spills to the JBER Fire Department at 911.

(d) Adequate aisle space shall be maintained to allow unobstructed movement of personnel and fire protection equipment to any part of the building where any flammable or combustible liquid storage/use occurs.

(e) Hazardous materials in operating areas shall be kept to a minimum, stored in a closed container, and be in the proper type of storage area when not in use. Ignitable and combustible materials and residues must be stored in closed metal or other appropriate containers (see Appendix D for compatible material storage).

(f) Ground areas around buildings and outdoor operating and storage areas shall be kept clean and professional in appearance.

(g) Portable, fully charged fire extinguishers with seals intact, or equivalent devices (e.g., fire hoses), must be available and compatible with the hazard at all locations where flammable or combustible liquids are stored.

(h) A functioning telephone or other emergency communication equipment must be near the storage area. Emergency contacts (fire department and hazardous material manager) must be posted next to the telephone or other communication equipment along with the location of a fire extinguisher and other spill response equipment.

(i) Have adequate and appropriate spill response equipment located at or near the hazardous material storage area. Spill response equipment shall follow the recommendations listed on the product's manufacturer supplied and specific MSDS.

(2) Container requirements. Containers that are used to store hazardous materials must meet the requirements listed below.

(a) Be in good condition and compatible with the material they hold (no dents, holes or visible damage).

(b) Be kept closed. New product seals shall be left in place until a product is needed.

NOTE: Containers of non-hazardous soap that are connected directly to pressure washers/cleaning equipment are exempt from the closed container requirement.

(c) Be properly marked with a label, paint marker, or stencil that states the container's contents. Empty containers left in a shop area shall be marked with the word "Empty."

(d) Be stacked one upon the other only to the extent that they are stable and the bottom containers can maintain their structure and integrity.

(e) Meet DOT/United Nations standards for containers and portable tanks used to hold flammable or combustible liquids.

(f) Be located outdoors/indoors in an approved storage area, approved by the JBER fire chief.

(g) Transfer containers, vats, tanks, and other containers filled with hazardous materials must also be properly labeled (DoD Form 2522 or equivalent). Additional information on Hazard Communication program labeling requirements can be found in 29 CFR 1910.1200 and AFI 90-821 (HAZARD COMMUNICATION).

(3) Flammable/combustible storage cabinets must meet the requirements listed below.

(a) Cabinets used to store flammable and/or combustible materials (flashpoint below 200 degrees F) must be made of fire-resistant materials.

(b) All flammable or combustible materials (flashpoint below 200 degrees F) stored inside must be placed in approved, serviceable flammable storage cabinets. A copy of the written approval from the fire chief must be posted on the cabinet; this written approval shall be for inhabited facilities only. Cabinets located in sheds or outside require proper labeling only.

(c) Cabinets must be located in an area posted with a sign(s) stating "Hazardous Materials Storage Area."

(d) The cabinet must not be located within 50 feet of an ignition source.

WARNING: A break room that allows smoking would be considered an ignition source.

(e) In accordance with AFI 91-203, all flammable/ combustible storage cabinets must be listed/approved for the specific class of storage and have an automatic door closing mechanism. Cabinet doors must have a three point latching mechanism.

NOTE: IAW AFPD 32-20, replacement cabinets will be required to have self-closing doors. Contact Fire Prevention Office for additional information at 552-2620. Not more than 120 gallons of Class I, Class II, and Class IIIA liquids, may be stored in a storage cabinet. The combined total of Class I and Class II liquids may not exceed 60 gallons per storage cabinet. However, many manufacturers have rated their flammable storage cabinets at less than 60 gallons. In that case, the cabinet must not exceed the manufacturer’s capacity for flammable storage.

(f) Cabinet doors shall remain tightly and securely closed when not in use.

(g) Each flammable/combustible material cabinet shall be labeled, in easy-to-read letters, "Flammable Keep Fire Away” must be posted within 5 feet of the flammable material storage cabinet.

(h) Incompatible materials shall not be stored with flammable/combustible materials. Cabinets shall be kept in a neat and professional manner.

(i) Compressed gas cylinders such as propane and ether must be stored IAW AFJMAN 23-227 (I) and shall not be stored in flammable lockers.

(4) Flammable/combustible material storage rooms (i.e., rooms built with fire resistant construction materials) must meet the requirements listed below.

(a) The room must be posted with a sign stating "Hazardous Material Storage Area" (signs must be visible from all approaches to the room).

(b) The room must be approved by the fire chief to store flammable and/or combustible materials. The approval notice must be posted on the entry door to the room.

(c) Maintain at least 3 feet of aisle space in the room at all times.

(d) Containers over 30 gallons capacity shall not be stacked one upon the other.

(e) Signs must be posted stating “Flammable, Keep Fire Away."

(f) Materials that react with water (e.g., lithium batteries) must not be stored with flammable or combustible materials.

(g) Openings to other rooms or buildings must have non-combustible, liquid-tight raised sills or ramps at least 4 inches tall, or the floor in the storage area shall be at least 4 inches below the surrounding floor. Openings shall be provided with approved self-closing fire doors. The room shall be liquid-tight where the walls join the floor.

(h) Each room must have a working gravity or mechanical exhaust ventilation system. The ventilating equipment and any lighting fixture must be operated by the same switch. This switch must be located outside the entry door to the room.

(i) A fire extinguisher must be located outside of the room, near the entry door.

(5) Offices. Flammable and combustible materials beyond what is needed for maintenance and building operations shall not be stored in offices. These materials shall be stored in closed flammable storage cabinets or in a Fire Department-approved inside storage room.

(6) Mercantile and Retail Stores. Leaking containers must be removed to an inside storage room or to a safe location outside the building, where the contents can be transferred to an undamaged container.

(7) Warehouse storage must meet the requirements listed below.

(a) Containers of flammable and/or combustible materials stored in stacks must be separated by pallets or non-combustible padding to ensure container stability and integrity.

(b) Maintain at least 3 feet of aisle space to ensure access by emergency response equipment.

(8) Outdoor storage must meet the following requirements.

(a) Flammable and combustible materials cannot be stored within 50 feet of a building.

(b) The area must be posted with signs stating "Hazardous Material Storage Area." The signs must be visible from all approaches. "Flammable, Keep Fire Away" signs must also be posted.

(c) Written approval, from the fire chief, to store flammable and/or combustible materials in the storage area must be posted.

(d) The stored material must be protected from the elements.

(e) The storage area must be graded in a way that diverts spills to one area.

(f) Procedures and equipment for cleaning up a spill must be in place.

(g) At least a 6-inch curb for spill containment or other suitable spill containment must surround the storage area.

(h) The storage area must be secure from trespassers and free of combustible debris (including weeds).

(i) Fire extinguishers must be readily available.

(9) The requirements for tanks holding hazardous materials are listed below.

(a) Made of steel or other material compatible with the properties of the liquid stored.

(b) Above ground storage tanks (ASTs) or tanks inside buildings must be made of non-combustible materials.

(c) Refueling valves should have locks.

(d) The minimum separation between any two flammable or combustible liquid storage tanks shall be not less than 3 feet, or less than 1/6 the sum of their diameters, whichever is greater.

(e) ASTs must be adequately vented to prevent the development of vacuum pressure and have some form of construction or device that will relieve excessive internal pressure caused by fire exposure.

(f) The ASTs must be double wall or be provided with secondary containment.

(g) Flammable or combustible liquid tanks are only permitted in one-story buildings designed and protected for flammable or combustible liquid storage. These tanks must have an automatic-closing heat-activated valve on each withdrawal connection below the liquid line.

(h) All tanks shall rest on the ground or on foundations made of concrete, masonry, piling, or steel.

(i) Tanks located outdoors must have bumper poles around them.

(j) Placards must be posted near or on tanks stating: "Flammable Material — Keep Ignition Sources Away."

(k) Portable tanks must have the contents visibly marked on them.

NOTE: All compressed gases shall be managed IAW AFJMAN23-227(i), Storage and handling of liquefied and gaseous, and their full and empty cylinders.

g. Labeling of Hazardous Material Containers.

(1) All hazardous materials must be labeled with a visible, easy-to-read manufacturer's label or another appropriate label, or marked with information containing product and hazard information. Hand-written labels must be legible and be written with a paint pencil or permanent marker. No container should be unlabeled or incorrectly labeled. Empty containers available for reuse must be marked "Empty" and state what the previous contents were.

(2) Signs, placards, and other alternative methods of labeling are acceptable, as long as they contain the required information, clearly identify the container to which they apply, and are readily noticeable by workers.

(3) Do not remove or deface existing labels on incoming containers of hazardous materials, unless the container is immediately marked with the required information.

(4) DOT labels.

(a) The DOT has specific hazard labels that must be placed on hazardous material before they are shipped. The labels are diamond shaped, and indicate the hazards associated with the material using uniform colors and pictures, such as skull and crossbones for poisonous

materials. The DOT hazard labels can be obtained from 673d Logistics Readiness Squadron. See Tabs A and B to Appendix 6 to Annex C for a reference chart of DOT transportation labels.

(b) Containers of hazardous materials leaving the workplace should not be labeled in a way that conflicts with the requirements of the Hazardous Material Transportation Act (49 USC 1801, et seq.) and regulations issued under that act by the DOT (49 CFR 172).

(5) Occupational Safety and Health Act labeling requirements.

(a) Each container in the workplace must be labeled, tagged, or marked with the following information:

1. Identity of the hazardous material(s), and

2. Appropriate hazard warnings.

(b) The materials listed below must be labeled as described.

1. Radioactive Materials. Each container in which radioactive material is transported, stored, or used must have a durable, clearly visible label bearing the radiation caution symbol and the words: "Caution Radioactive Materials." If the containers are used for storage, the labels must also state the quantities and kinds of radioactive materials in the containers and the date of the last quantity measurement. If the material emits electromagnetic radiation, the warning symbol shall consist of a red isosceles triangle above an inverted black isosceles triangle, separated and outlined by an aluminum color border.

2. Compressed Gas. Each portable container shall be legibly marked with the name of its contents and appropriate hazard label. Bulk storage areas must display the appropriate placard. In addition, bulk storage areas must display the appropriate placard and the words: "Flammable", "No Smoking", and "No Open Flames."

3. Flammable and Combustible Liquids. Flammable cabinets shall be labeled, in conspicuous lettering, "Flammable Keep Fire Away."

4. Asbestos. Warning labels shall be affixed to all raw materials, mixtures, scrap, waste, debris, and other products containing asbestos fibers, or to their containers. The labels must state:

"DANGER
CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS
AVOID CREATING DUST
CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD"

5. Polychlorinated Biphenyls. The following TSCA-regulated PCB items must be marked "PCB" in a durable, easy-to-read manner (labels are available at the Environmental

Section). The letters and striping must be on a yellow or white background, 6-inch square. If the item is too small to carry a 6-inch mark, it may be reduced proportionately to 2 inches. Items to mark include:

- PCB containers,
- PCB transformers,
- PCB large high-voltage capacitors at the time of removal,
- Equipment containing a PCB transformer or a PCB large high voltage capacitor at the time of removal,
- PCB large low-voltage capacitors at the time of removal,
- Electrical motors using PCB coolants,
- Hydraulic systems using PCB hydraulic fluid,
- Heat transfer systems using PCBs,
- PCB article containers containing articles or equipment,
- PCB storage area that stores either PCBs or PCB items for disposal, and
- Any vault door, machinery room door, fence, or other means of access to an area containing PCB items.

NOTE: Small items, such as light ballasts, do not need a label when in service.

h. Incompatible Materials.

(1) Incompatible materials must be stored away from each other and from incompatible wastes. See Tab A to Appendix 5 to Annex C, this plan for a quick reference guide for determining what materials are incompatible with each other.

(2) Containers of incompatible materials must be separated by means of a dike, berm, wall, or some other device. (Please note, "Other devices" would include putting containers of incompatible materials in separate over packs and separating them by a minimum of 3 feet.) Any device used to separate incompatible materials must eliminate the possibility that the incompatibles will mix together in the event of a spill or release. Appropriate spill control materials must be on hand to respond to all potential releases.

(3) Incompatible materials must not be placed in the same container or be placed in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible material. After incompatibles are stored in different containers, establish a minimum distance of separation for storage. Make sure that all personnel in the facility are aware of the location of the incompatible materials and the need to keep them separated. See Tab A to Appendix 5 to Annex C for examples of incompatible materials.

i. Improved Materials Management Practices.

(1) Improved materials management provides an easy and low cost way to reduce waste. Good materials management practices include those listed below.

(2) Order only the amount of product needed for the job or that can be expected to be used before the product's shelf life expires.

(3) Order products in containers sized to a particular task or project to avoid large volume excess.

(4) Check the expiration dates and use products whose shelf life is closest to expiring first (i.e., first in, first out).

(5) Use products available from other organizations.

(6) Space rows of drums appropriately to allow for easy transfer and inspection for damage or leaks.

(7) Stack containers according to manufacturer's instructions to reduce tipping, puncturing, or other damage.

(8) Segregate each toxic substance, hazardous waste, and non-hazardous waste to avoid cross-contamination, mixing of incompatible materials and unwanted reactions, and to facilitate materials exchange, recycling, or reclamation.

(9) Store containers on pallets to prevent corrosion resulting from containers contacting concrete floors. Add containment berms to capture and contain leaks or spills.

j. Spill Reporting Information.

(1) Definition. A spill is defined as a release to the environment.

(2) All spills of a hazardous substance or chemicals in any amount must be reported to the JBER Fire Department. Refer to Annex J of this OPLAN and Hazmat Response, CEMP 10-2 for detailed procedures on what to do in the event of a spill.

Appendices:
1 – Weekly Hazardous Material Inspection Log
2 – Hazardous Material Environmental Notebook
3 – Hazardous Material Manager Appointment Letter
4 – GSA/GPC Request for Hazardous Material
5 – Hazardous Material Bar Code Turn-in Accountability Sheet
6 – Hazardous Material Turn-in Checklist

APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX F TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
HAZARDOUS MATERIALWEEKLY INSPECTION LOG

WEEKLY HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INSPECTION LOG MONTH/YEAR		
Organization:	Building:	Hazardous Material Manager:
INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS		
Hazardous Materials:		
• Manufacturer-specific MSDS's available and on file for all hazardous materials		
• AF Form 3952 on file for every hazardous material, and is chemical authorization list current (updated quarterly/every 90 days)		
Containers:		
• Containers are tightly closed		
• If required, hazardous material container is bar-coded with JBER HAZMART bar code		
• Containers are in good condition		
• Containers are free of leaks		
Container Marking:		
• Container contents are marked on container		
• No older markings are on container		
Hazardous Material Storage Areas:		
• Hazardous Material Storage area is properly marked		
• Materials stored are compatible with each other		
• Flammable/combustible liquids (flashpoint <200 degrees F) are stored in flammable lockers		
• Storage area is clean and spill free		
• Storage area is secure from unauthorized use		
• Quantities of hazardous materials in shop do not exceed amount authorized on AF Form 3952		
Emergency Response Equipment:		
• Proper spill response equipment as directed by manufacturer-specific MSDS's is on hand		
• Fire extinguisher is charged, nearby and accessible		
• Telephone is accessible and working		
• Emergency response personnel names are posted by phone		
WEEK ONE INSPECTOR: Printed name:	Signature:	Date:
WEEK TWO INSPECTOR: Printed name:	Signature:	Date:
WEEK THREE INSPECTOR: Printed name:	Signature:	Date:
WEEK FOUR INSPECTOR: Printed name:	Signature:	Date:
WEEK FIVE INSPECTOR: Printed name:	Signature:	Date:
If any deficiencies are found during these inspections, please note what the deficiencies are and what steps were taken to correct the problem:		

APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX F TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL ENVIRONMENTAL NOTEBOOK

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL ENVIRONMENTAL NOTEBOOK. All commands, contractors and tenants using hazardous material on JBER must supplement this chapter by developing and maintaining an individual hazardous material Environmental Notebook. The Environmental Notebook must follow the outline shown below.

Index for the Hazardous Material Environmental Notebook

Tab	**Title of Section** ***(Environmental Notebook information should be in this order)***
Tab A	Letter of Appointment for Hazardous Material Manager(s)
Tab B	Duties of Hazardous Material Manager
Tab C	Training Records for Hazardous Material Manager, and those requiring hazardous material or HAZCOM training (See Annex E)
Tab D	Map showing location of hazardous materials, fire extinguisher(s), and spill response equipment
Tab E	Site-specific Spill Plan
Tab F	Chemical Authorization List updated quarterly/every 90 days (supplied by JBER HAZMART, 552-7450)
Tab G	AF Form 3952 for each Hazardous Material being used
Tab H	Paper copies of Material Safety Data Sheets for each Hazardous Material (Can be located in a separate book)
Tab I	Weekly Hazardous Material Inspection Logs (Keep logs on file for 3 years)
Tab J	Current copies of CEMP 10-2, EMP 19-3, and AFI 90-821 (HAZARD COMMUNICATION) (Paper copies or compact discs of these plans are required and are available at 673 CES/CEANQ Environmental Section, 552-2766)
Tab K	Current 673 CES/CEANQ Environmental Inspection Checklist (can be sub-located in the hazardous waste Environmental Notebook, see Annex C)
Tab L	Environmental Bulletins from 673 CES/CEANQ (can be sub-located in the hazardous waste Environmental Notebook, see Annex C)

673D AIR BASE WING
JBER AK 99506
1 April 2013

APPENDIX 3 TO ANNEX F TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL MANAGER APPOINTMENT LETTER

APPOINTMENT LETTER
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL MANAGER

Organization: _____ **Location:** _____ **Date:** _____

Section 1. Purpose and Applicability

The purpose of a hazardous material manager is to ensure hazardous materials are properly procured, managed, and disposed of at their activity IAW the Occupational Health and Safety Act and JBER OPLAN 19-3.

Section 2. Required Training:

Hazardous material managers are required to be properly trained in hazardous material management practices and are required to follow the JBER OPLAN 19-3*, Hazardous Waste, Used Oil, and Hazardous Material Management Plan*. The hazardous material manager must attend the Hazardous Material Management Course offered by 673 CES/CEANQ. This course includes how to: properly procure, handle, identify, containerize, label, transport, and dispose of hazardous materials; respond to emergencies and spills; paperwork requirements; hazardous material minimization; and ensure personnel safety in the workplace.

This training is available through the Environmental Section, 673 CES/CEANQ at 552-2766. Hazardous material training must be completed no later than 90 days after being appointed as hazardous material manager.

Section 3. Duties:

The Hazardous Material Manager is required to ensure the following. A detailed listing of duties is stated in the Basic Plan, JBER OPLAN 19-3.

Hazardous Materials:
- Manufacturer-specific MSDS's available and on file for all hazardous materials
- AF Form 3952 for every hazardous material in shop and current chemical authorization list (updated quarterly/every 90 days) on file

Containers:
- Containers are tightly closed when not in use
- If required, hazardous material container is bar-coded with JBER HAZMART bar code
- Containers are in good condition
- Containers are free of leaks

Container Marking:
- Container contents are marked on container
- No older markings are on container

Hazardous Material Storage Areas:
- Hazardous Material Storage area is properly marked
- Materials stored are compatible with each other
- Flammable/combustible liquids (flashpoint < 200 degrees F) are stored in flammable lockers
- Storage area is clean, spill free, and secure from unauthorized us
- Quantities of hazardous materials do not exceed amount authorized

Emergency Response Equipment:
- Proper spill response equipment as directed by manufacturer-specific MSDS's is available
- Fire extinguisher is charged, nearby and accessible
- Telephone is accessible and working
- Emergency response personnel names are posted by phone

Section 4. Appointment:

Name: _____ Rank/Grade: _____ Position (check one): Haz Mat Manager Alternate Haz Mat Manager
Name: _____ Rank/Grade: _____ Position (check one): Haz Mat Manager Alternate Haz Mat Manager
Name: _____ Rank/Grade: _____ Position (check one): Haz Mat Manager Alternate Haz Mat Manager
Name: _____ Rank/Grade: _____ Position (check one): Haz Mat Manager Alternate Haz Mat Manager
Name: _____ Rank/Grade: _____ Position (check one): Haz Mat Manager Alternate Haz Mat Manager

Certifying Authority (Commander):

Name: _____ Rank/Grade: _____

Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

673D AIR BASE WING
JBER AK 99506
1 April 2013

APPENDIX 4 TO ANNEX F TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
GSA/GPC REQUEST FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

GSA/GPC REQUEST FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

1. Request the following item to be purchased using GSA/GPC:

Part Number: _____

Noun: _____

Quantity: _____

Unit Price: _____

Extended Cost: _____

Vendor and Point of Contact: _____

Workcenter JBER HAZMART Monitor Signature:

_____

GSA/GPC Monitor/RA Signature: _____

2. Have you previously used this item (Circle); Yes/No If yes Control Number _____

NSN _____ (if known)

3. I understand that I am responsible for completing the following action immediately after purchasing the above HAZMAT. Deliver items to the Hazardous Material Pharmacy (JBER HAZMART) for barcoding. If purchase was made after normal duty hours the above action must be complete at the start of the next duty day.

4. Organization and Shop Code: _____

Authorized Purchase Signature: _____ Phone: _____

Printed Name: _____ Date: _____

APPENDIX 5 TO ANNEX F TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL BAR CODE TURN-IN ACCOUNTABILITY SHEET

Peel bar code from product and paste on this form. Sign form and send to JBER HAZMART **(fax 552-0153)**

Organization: Building Number: Date:

EMPTY HAZARDOUS MATERIAL CONTAINERS

BAR CODE NUMBER	BAR CODE NUMBER
PASTE BAR CODE HERE	PASTE BAR CODE HERE
PASTE BAR CODE HERE	PASTE BAR CODE HERE
PASTE BAR CODE HERE	PASTE BAR CODE HERE
PASTE BAR CODE HERE	PASTE BAR CODE HERE
PASTE BAR CODE HERE	PASTE BAR CODE HERE
PASTE BAR CODE HERE	PASTE BAR CODE HERE

GENERATOR CERTIFICATION

I, _____, hereby certify the contents associated with this bar code(s) have been utilized in an approved manner and the containers were disposed of IAW JBER OPLAN 19-3.

SIGNATURE _____ Date: _____

APPENDIX 6 TO ANNEX F TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL TURN-IN CHECKLIST

GENERAL. This checklist identifies what actions customers must accomplish prior to taking potential Hazardous Waste to the Treatment, Storage, and Disposal (TSD) Facility.

Customer and Hazmart representative will accomplish the items below:

- ☐ Print out a Shelf-life Extension System (SLES) list. Bring the report to the HAZMART to validate the shelf-life of material being turned in cannot be extended.
- ☐ Valid Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is accompanying material.
- ☐ Barcodes removed from work center HAZMAT inventory in Environmental and Occupational Health Management Information System (EESOH-MIS).
- ☐ HAZMART representative validate SLES report and that material is expired and cannot be extended.
- ☐ HAZMART has endorsed the Hazardous Material Turn-in Checklist.
- ☐ Turn-ins to Treatment, Storage & Disposal (TSD) customer endorsed by customer.

Unit Representative Signature _____

HAZMART Representative Signature_____

ANNEX J TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
EMERGENCY RESPONSE

1. CONTINGENCY PLANNING FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIAL STORAGE AND WASTE GENERATING ACTIVITIES.

a. Federal and state laws prohibit the discharge onto the ground or into a waterway of oil or hazardous substances from installations, vehicles, aircraft, and watercraft into the environment without a proper permit. It is illegal to intentionally spill oil or chemicals, and the penalties are severe. It is the responsibility of all JBER personnel, contractors and tenants working on JBER to immediately report spills to the proper personnel.

b. JBER has a separate Spill Response Plan, Hazmat Response, CEMP 10-2, which fully addresses emergency response activities relating to spills, fires, or explosions involving hazardous waste or material. This plan must be implemented whenever there is a spill, fire, explosion, or potential release of hazardous waste or material constituents that could threaten human health or the environment.

c. In the event of a hazardous material/waste incident, the incident witness must immediately contact the JBER Fire Department at 911 to report the incident. Additional reporting may be necessary and will be determined by the Environmental Section (673 CES/CEANQ).

2. CONTINGENCY PLANNING FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE FACILITIES.

a. Requirement.

(1) A hazardous waste RCRA Contingency Plan is required by the JBER Hazardous Waste Permit for the DLA/DS Hazardous Waste CSF. This plan fully addresses the spill preparedness and prevention requirements of 40 CFR 264 subparts C and D.

(2) Emergency response activities relating to hazardous waste spills, fires, or explosions involving hazardous waste at the CSF shall be in accordance with the RCRA Contingency Plan, Hazmat Response procedures in CEMP 10-2 and the Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan. Copies of these plans are on file at the HWC and JBER emergency response activities.

b. Spill Reporting.

(1) Hazmat Response procedures in JBER CEMP 10-2 are to be implemented in the event of a spill. All spills of a hazardous substance, chemical or POL, in any amount, must be reported to the JBER Fire Department.

(2) In the event of a spill or emergency, the person discovering the incident is required to immediately contact:

(a) The organization supervisor or Commander, and

(b) The JBER Fire Department by dialing 911. The JBER Fire Chief is the designated Incident Command (also the Installation On-Scene Coordinator [OSC]) and will coordinate all types of emergency response efforts. The JBER Fire Department will contact the Environmental Section if necessary.

(3) The initial verbal report of a spill or emergency should include:

- Name and telephone number of caller
- Exact location of the spill or emergency
- Type and description of the emergency
- An estimate of the amount of material spilled, on fire, etc.
- The extent of the actual and potential environmental pollution
- Injuries or property damage, if any;
- Possible hazards to human health or the environment outside of the base
- Any actions taken

(4) In the event of a spill, the following actions should be taken.

(a) Ensure the safety of all personnel where the spill occurred. Make the scene OFF LIMITS to unauthorized personnel.

(b) If safe to do so:

- Extinguish/contain all flames;
- Shut off electricity when the disconnect spark is not a hazard;
- Eliminate ignition sources;
- Close valves or take other action to arrest the flow; and
- Contain the spill with booms, sorbents, snow, dirt, or other material.

(c) The supervisor or person in charge should report the spill to the JBER Fire Department.

(d) Start cleanup operations after the JBER Fire Department Incident Commander releases the scene to responsible/owning organization.

(5) At a minimum, the following PPE is mandatory for handling any materials/wastes (**NOTE:** always refer to manufacturer-specific MSDS instructions for handling a hazardous material):

- Eye protection (if a splash hazard exists), and
- Gloves (the type and material depend on the waste being handled).

- When working with heavy containers or near moving equipment, steel-toed boots are highly recommended.

(6) Depending upon the waste characteristics, the following additional equipment may be necessary:

- Outwear (i.e., Tyvek, coveralls, etc.)
- Hardhats
- Steel-toe rubber boots
- Respirator. (The type and cartridges necessary depend on the wastes being handled. Cartridges exist for dusts, acids, and organic compounds.)

(7) All respirators shall be approved, fitted and tested by the Bioenvironmental Engineer prior to use.

ANNEX X TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN CHECKLISTS

GENERAL. This annex compiles the checklists used in this plan.

1. Appendix 1 contains checklists that each handler of hazardous and non-hazardous waste must use. Specific guidance and retention periods are identified in the annex and its tab.

2. Appendix 2provides a standardized compliance checklist for Hazardous Materials Management Process Team (HMMP) inspectors for conducting field audits of organizations that create and store hazardous wastes or materials that will be recycled, reclaimed, or burned for energy recovery. It is used to assess compliance with federal, state, and Air Force environmental regulations.

Appendices:
1 – Waste Shipment Checklists
2 – Environmental Compliance Inspection Checklists

APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX X TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
WASTE SHIPMENT CHECKLIST REQUIREMENTS

1. PROCEDURES.

a. Each handler of hazardous/non-hazardous waste and associated paperwork must follow this checklist. Each requirement will be initialed off or designated as NA (Not Applicable). At the end of each section, the handler will print their name legibly, sign, and date the checklist.

b. Any handler, who signs the EPA Form 8700-22, Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest, **MUST** retain their signed copy, place it in a designated unit hazardous waste manifest file and maintain for a period of **fifty years** (it is necessary for manifests to be retained for this amount of time due to potential open enforcement actions).

NOTE: The shipment of hazardous waste is strictly regulated by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the US Department of Transportation (DOT) and the US Air Force. Failure to comply with these regulations is punishable under the UCMJ and in civil and criminal court.

2. GUIDELINES.

a. All shipments of hazardous waste must meet the guidelines set forth in 40 CFR 263, Standards Applicable to Transporters of Hazardous Waste and 40 CFR 268.50, Prohibitions on storage of restricted wastes, 49 CFR 171-178, noting especially section 173.12, Exceptions for Shipment of Waste Materials, and AFMAN 24-204, Preparing Hazardous Material for Military Air Shipment. The DOT P 5800.5, Emergency Response Guidebook, provides information on proper handling in the event of a release.

b. Copies of these regulations are located in all environmental sections:

673 CES/CEANQ – JBER : 552-1742
611 CES/CEAC – JBER : 552-4530
Chugach ESS - Eareckson AS: 392-3615
Chugach Support Services (CSS) - Galena AS: 446-3351
Chugach Support Services (CSS) - King Salmon Airport: 721-3473
ARCTEC Alaska - JBER (manages LRRS): 552-2150

Tab:
A – Waste Shipment Checklist

TAB A TO APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX X TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
WASTE SHIPMENT CHECKLIST

WASTE SHIPMENT CHECKLIST
(Version 5, Effective 2011)

MANIFEST # AK _____

NAME OF SITE: _____

Number of Hazardous/Non-Hazardous Waste Manifests in this shipment:_____

Environmental Coordinator

Has the Waste Manifest been completed by the site coordinator?
Has a written request for space been forwarded to DLA/DS (552-3745 or 552-3456) and the following information provided?

- Space required.
- Types and quantities of wastes by DOT shipping name, common name, EPA waste code.
- Dates available for aircraft.
- Number and type of containers coming in.
- 732 AMS pallets and nets/confirmed aircraft information.

Name and Rank (Print Legibly)	**Signed Name**	**Date**

Site TMO

Has the Shipper's Declaration of Dangerous Goods been properly completed?

Has the DD Form 1348-1 been completed and does it contain all information required by TMO?

Has the DD Form 1149, Transportation Control and Movement Document been completed?

Have you visually verified that containers are packaged and marked IAW Air Force and DOT standards?

Has 732 AMS been provided with the Shipper's Declaration of Dangerous Goods (24 hrs. in advance)?

Has shipment been approved through Airlift Clearance Authority (ACA) (24 hrs. in advance), 552-2936?

Name and Rank (Print Legibly)	**Signed Name**	**Date**

Site AMS

Is the Shipper's Declaration of Dangerous Goods correct? (Provided to air freight section 24 to 48 hrs. prior to aircraft departure)

Has JBER ATOC/aircraft forecast been notified 24 hrs. or more in advance of this shipment?

Has shipment been confirmed with ACA, 552-2936?

Have the page and paragraph number for proper emergency handling from DOT P 5800.5, Emergency Response Guidebook, been identified on the Air Manifest?

Have the loadmasters been briefed on hazards associated with cargo before the Hazardous Team Member briefing?

Name and Rank (Print Legibly)	**Signed Name**	**Date**

Return the checklist to the environmental coordinator who will attach checklist to the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest(s) and provide these documents to the loadmaster.

Loadmaster (Airlift Squadrons)

Were you notified prior to departure from JBER that you would be transporting EPA controlled hazardous wastes?

Prior to departure from site:

Have you received the Air Cargo Manifest?

Have you signed the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest **(Block 17 only)** and provided the generator with a signed copy?

NOTE: Do not write in Block 19 of the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest!

Upon arrival at JBER:

Did you provide the appropriate squadron with the Air Cargo Manifest?

Did you deliver the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (or Non-Regulated Waste Manifest, if applicable), in person, to the appropriate squadron personnel?

Keep copy of Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest for your records?

Name and Rank (Print Legibly)	**Signed Name**	**Date**

732 AMS

Did the loadmaster provide a copy of the Air Cargo Manifest?

Did the loadmaster provide you with the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (or Non-Regulated Waste Manifest, if applicable)?

Has the shipment of all hazardous wastes and non-hazardous wastes bound for DLA/DS been moved to Hardstand 21 or 16414 Airlifter Drive?

Has the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (or Non-Regulated Waste Manifest, if applicable) been placed in the weather-tight receptacle at Hardstand 21 or 16414 Airlifter Drive?

Has 611 CES/CEA (552-4530) been notified that the shipment is at Hardstand 21 or 16414 Airlifter Drive?

NOTE: 732 AMS does NOT sign the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (or Non-Regulated Waste Manifest). 732 AMS will ensure the manifest is appropriately placed with the waste at Hardstand 21 or 16414 Airlifter Drive.

Name and Rank (Print Legibly)	**Signed Name**	**Date**

611 CES/CEA

Is the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest (or Non-Regulated Waste Manifest, if applicable) present at Hardstand 21 or 16414 Airlifter Drive?

Does the waste inventory match what is present on the manifest?

Are the wastes appropriately packaged, marked, labeled in accordance with RCRA and DOT regulations?

Have you coordinated with 773 LRS to transport the wastes to DLA/DS and with DLA/DS (552-3745 or 3456) to receive the wastes?

Name and Rank (Print Legibly)	**Signed Name**	**Date**

DLA/DS

Have you verified the quantity of containers listed on the manifest as those received?

Did you sign the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest?

Have you verified the identification of all containers and noted any discrepancies?

Have you notified 611 CES/CEA and 673 CES/CEANQ of any discrepancies?

Did you return copy 1 of the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest, with all original signatures to the site environmental coordinator?

Name and Rank (Print Legibly)	**Signed Name**	**Date**

PLEASE RETURN THE COMPLETED CHECKLIST TO

611 CES/CEAC, 10471 20th Street, Suite 302, JBER, AK 99506-2200,
WITHIN THREE DUTY DAYS.

APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX X TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE INSPECTION CHECKLIST REQUIREMENTS

REFERENCES:
a. AFI 32-7042, *Waste Management*
b. AFI 32-7086, *Hazardous Materials Management*
c. JBER OPLAN 19-3, *Environmental Management Plan*
d. Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Chapters 260-283

1. PURPOSE:

a. To provide a standardized checklist for Hazardous Materials Management Process Team (HMMP) inspectors for conducting field audits of organizations that create and store hazardous wastes or materials that will be recycled, reclaimed, or burned for energy recovery. The HMMP consists of 673 CES/CEANQ, 673 LRS, 673 AMDS/SGPB, and 673 ABW/SE.

b. To assess compliance with federal, state, and Air Force environmental regulations.

2. APPLICABILITY: This checklist is applicable to all organizations and tenants assigned, attached to, or supported by JBER, Alaska.

3. GENERAL:

a. This inspection checklist is designed to assess environmental compliance with cited regulations.

b. Checklist comprises an Organization Information tab and six major categories for inspections that include:

(1) Program Management.

(2) Hazardous Materials Management.

(3) Waste and Recycling Management.

(4) Universal Waste Management.

(5) Maintenance Bays.

(6) Wash Racks.

4. TASK: Maintain hazardous material (HM)/hazardous waste (HW) management areas to comply with federal, state, and Air Force environmental regulations.

5. CONDITION: Operators of facilities that store HM and generate HW will inspect their hazardous material areas weekly, and their hazardous waste accumulation areas daily for

compliance with environmental regulations. These facilities will also be inspected at least quarterly by the Squadron Environmental Coordinators.

6. STANDARD: Quarterly inspections will be conducted using the attached checklist. Discrepancies noted during this inspection may result in the Command receiving a Notice of Violation by EPA or ADEC and therefore should be corrected promptly. Starred (*) items in this checklist are of critical importance and require immediate attention.

Checklist Tabs:

A – Organization Information

B – Activity Specific Checklists

TAB A TO APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX X TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE INSPECTION CHECKLIST

ORGANIZATION INFORMATION

1. INSPECTOR'S NAME(S)/TELEPHONE NUMBER(S):

2. INSPECTOR'S ORGANIZATION:

3. DATE/TIME OF INSPECTION:

4. ORGANIZATION BEING INSPECTED:

5. BUILDING NUMBER:

6. ORGANIZATION HAZARDOUS WASTE TECHNICIAN:

7. ORGANIZATION PERSON(S) ACCOMPANYING THE INSPECTOR:

8. DATE OF LAST ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE INSPECTION:

TAB B TO APPENDIX 2 TO ANNEX X TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, EMP
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE INSPECTION CHECKLIST

GENERAL. The following activity specific checklists included under this tab will be used on JBER:

A – Environmental Program Management
B – Hazardous Material Management
C-1/3 – Hazardous Waste Management
F – Operational Areas
G – Maintenance Bays

Unit/Activity Name:			**Inspector:**				**Date:**
A.	**Environmental Program Management**		**YES**	**NO**	**N/A**	**Comments**	**Citation**
1		Is the JBER Environmental Policy posted in a visible location?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3.** Copies of the Environmental Policy will be posted in shops and work areas.
2		Are current copies of the Unit Environmental Coordinator appoint-ment orders and initial UEC training certificate available for inspection?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Basic Plan para. 3.b.3.a.** Commanders of activities which generate waste or use hazardous materials shall designate in writing an environmental coordinator at the brigade/wing level down to the company/flight level. It is essential that key personnel are appointed and sent to the UEC Course.
3		Have the primary and/or the alternate UEC conducted and documented quarterly internal environmental compliance training?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Basic Plan para. 3.b.5.c.** The UEC and alternate must conduct and document quarterly internal training in the following areas: Hazard Communica-tion Program, HM/HW Management, HW Minimization, Spill Contingency Procedures, AST/UST, and OWS.
4		Does the unit/activity have readily available current (printed or electronic) copies of the following environmental documents and have the old, obsolete documents been removed?					**JBER 19-3, Appendix 2 to Annex C, Tab C; Appendix 2 to Annex F, Tab C** Copies of these documents must be maintained in the unit environmental notebook. The most current copies of these documents are available from 673 CES/CEANQ. The Environmental Notebook is furnished by 673 CES/CEANQ and maintained by the unit/activity UECs. The Environmental Notebook should be turned in to the EQ Inspectors before deployment and picked up when the unit returns.
4.a.		JBER OPLAN 19-3 Environmental Management Plan	☐	☐	☐		
4.b.		JBER Spill Reporting Poster	☐	☐	☐		
5	★	**Does the unit/activity have a current diagram of the area(s) where HMs/HWs are stored?**	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Appendix 7 to Annex C, para 2.c.; Annex F, para 3.b.(7).** The diagram will show the following loca-tions: the Hazardous Waste Accumula-tion Area (must include an evacuation route which must be posted at the HWAA), Satellite Accumulation Area, and Universal Waste Accumulation Area.
6	★	**Are weekly unit HM and daily HW inspections conducted and documented using all applicable sections of the inspection logs?**	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Appendix 7 to Annex C, para 2.e.; Annex F, para 3.a.1.** Conduct and document weekly unit (and daily HWAA) internal compliance inspections using all applicable sections of the Environmental Inspection Checklist. See Tab Requirements.

★ Line Items marked with a star indicate potential serious deficiencies that could result in a Notice of Violation from EPA

Unit/Activity Name:			**Inspector:**				**Date:**
B.		**Hazardous Material Management**	**YES**	**NO**	**N/A**	**Comments**	**Citation**
1		Are all HMs bar-coded in accordance with HAZMART guidelines?	☐	☐	☐		**HAZMART SOP.** All HM stored on USAF installations must be labeled with the HAZMART bar code.
2		Do MSDSs cover all materials being stored and are they available to all shop personnel?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex F, para. 3.b.1.** The HM Manager and alternate will maintain manufacturer specific Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) on-site for all HM utilized, stored, received, or shipped.
3		Are HMs properly segregated (e.g. oxidizers segregated from flammables and acids segregated from bases)?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex F, para. 3.f.1.e.; para.3.f.3.b.** All materials shall be stored neatly and storage segregation requirements for incompatible and flammable products shall be followed.
4		Are all "flammable" HMs stored in approved "flammable" storage cabinets?	☐	☐	☐		
5	★	**Are all HM containers properly marked/labeled for identification?**	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex F para. 3.g.1.** All hazardous materials must be labeled/marked with the following information: identity of the hazardous chemical(s) contained therein; and appropriate hazard warnings.
6		Are all hazardous material product containers in good condition?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex F, para. 3.f.2.**
7		Are damaged/leaking HMs over-packed or transferred to a good container?	☐	☐	☐		
8		Are expired/excess HMs turned-in to the HAZMART?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex F, para. 3.e.3.a.** The HAZMART will accept serviceable, unopened, excess hazardous materials that have authorized base uses.
9		Are containers of new material that are stored outside covered to prevent accumulation of rainwater on the containers or in containment pallets?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex F, para. 3.f.8.d.** The stored material must be protected from the elements.
10		Do all HM storage areas have secondary containment capable of preventing spills into the environment?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex C, para. 3.f.8.g.** At least a 6-inch curb for spill containment or other suitable spill containment must surround the storage area.

★ Line Items marked with a star indicate potential serious deficiencies that could result in a Notice of Violation from EPA

B.		Hazardous Material Management	YES	NO	N/A	Comments	Citation
11		Is a spill kit available with adequate supplies to respond to a spill or release of the HM stored at the facility?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex F, para. 3.f.1.i.** Have adequate and appropriate spill response equipment located at or near the HM storage area.
12	★	**Has all HM been properly identified and coordinated with the HAZMART?**	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex F, para. 3.b.6.** A copy of an approved AF Form 3952 for each hazardous material must be on file in the Environmental Notebook. AFI 32-7086

★ Line Items marked with a star indicate potential serious deficiencies that could result in a Notice of Violation from EPA

Unit/Activity Name:			**Inspector:**				**Date:**
C1.	**HAZARDOUS Waste Management**		**YES**	**NO**	**N/A**	**Comments**	**Citation**
1		Is the HWAA free of severe structural deterioration?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex C, para. 3.a.4.c.**
2		Is there a warning sign designating the area as a HWAA?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex C, para. 3.a.4.k.** These signs are available through the Environmental Section. Contact the Hazardous Waste Center for required signs at 552-3435.
3		Are signs stating "No Smoking Within 50 Feet" posted in locations where they are visible from all approachable sides?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex C, para. 3.a.4.k.**
4		Does the structure have secondary containment capable of preventing spills into the environment?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex C, para. 3.a.4.f.**
5		Is there a telephone (or other authorized communication device) in working order and easily accessible?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex C, para. 3.a.4.i. & (k).** Be near a functioning telephone or other emergency communication equipment.
6		Are the emergency notification personnel and active phone numbers posted in a visible location at the HWAA?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex C, para. 3.a.4.i & (k).** Emergency contacts (fire department, hazardous waste manager, and alternate HW manager) must be posted next to the telephone along with the location of a fire extinguisher and the spill response equipment.
7		Is a fire extinguisher readily accessible that is fully charged, sealed and compatible for the waste being stored?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex F, para. 3.f.1.g.**
8		Is a spill kit available and does it contain adequate supplies to respond to a spill or release of the waste being stored at the HWAA?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex C, para. 3.a.4.j.** Have adequate and appropriate spill response equipment located at or near the accumulation area. Minimum spill response equipment consists of an empty salvage drum, absorbents, shovels, brooms, gloves, eye protection, a serviceable fire extinguisher(s), and any other special equipment listed as necessary on the products' MSDS.

C1.		HAZARDOUS Waste Management	YES	NO	N/A	Comments	Citation
9	★	**Is all waste stored inside the HWAA included in the Waste Analysis Plan and on the Summary Sheet of Waste Streams?**	☐	☐	☐		**JBER Hazardous Waste Permit; JBER 19-3, Appendix 3 to Annex C, para. 2.a. and Annex C para. 3.a.2.c.** JBER is required to have a Waste Analysis Plan (WAP) that lists all waste generated by JBER. The WAP is used to create a Summary Sheet of Waste Streams and Profile Numbers which are obtained from Environmental Section, 552-3435.
10	★	**Does the Primary/Alternate HW Manager maintain security and accessibility to the HWAA?**	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex C, para. 3.a.3.h.2.a.** The HWAA is to be secure from unauthorized use.
11		Is the HWAA evacuation route posted in a visible location?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Appendix 7 to Annex C para. 2.c.** An evacuation route is required to be posted at all Accumulation Areas.
12	★	**Are HWs properly segregated?**	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Appendix 5 to Annex C, para. 5.a.; 5.b.** Collect different types of HW in separate drums/containers. Properly segregate incompatible waste.
13		Are HWs stored away from HM?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex F, para. 3.h.1.** Incompatible materials must be stored away from each other and from incompatible wastes.
14	★	**Are the words "HAZARDOUS WASTE" marked on container(s) holding HW?**	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Appendix 5 to Annex C, para. 1.b.2.**
15	★	**Are all containers free of deficiencies, such as leaks, rust, corrosion, dents, and/or bulges?**	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Appendix 5 to Annex C, para. 1.a.2.a.**
16	★	**Are containers compatible with the wastes they hold?**	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Appendix 5 to Annex C, para. 1.a.** Contact the HWC for assistance.
17	★	**Is one copy of the Container Log for each container accumulating HW accurately maintained and kept near the HWAA?**	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Appendix 7 to Annex C, para. 2.f.** Maintain a separate collection log that accounts for the contents of all items placed into each drum or container.
18	★	**Are all container(s) properly marked and labeled to reflect the name of the waste?**	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Appendix 5 to Annex C, para. 1.b.2.** The contents of every container must be known and identified through a label or marking on the outside; waste labels can be obtained from the Environmental Section.

C1.	HAZARDOUS Waste Management		YES	NO	N/A	Comments	Citation
19	★	**Are drum bungs/bolts wrench tightened after every use?**	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Appendix 5 to Annex C, para. 1.a.3.b.** A container holding hazardous waste must always be closed during storage, except when it is necessary to add or remove waste.
20	★	**Does the SAA contain less than 55 gallons of HW or 1 quart of acutely HW?**	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex B, para. 2.a.1**
21	★	**Is the accumulation start date annotated on the HW label for containers in excess of 55 gallons of HW or 1 quart of acute HW at the SAA?**	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex B, para. 2.a.1.** As soon as the amount of HW at the SAA/facility reaches 55 gallons or 1 quart of acute waste, the generator must annotate the date on the HW label affixed to the container and must contact the installation HWC immediately to ensure that the HW is transferred there within 3 days.
22	★	**Has all HW in excess of 55 gallons or 1 quart of acutely HW from SAAs been transferred to the HWC within three calendar days of 55 gallon limit?**	☐	☐	☐		

★ Line Items marked with a star indicate potential serious deficiencies that could result in a Notice of Violation from EPA

NOTE: If HW is present inside the HWAA, proceed with section C2. If there is no HW currently stored inside the HWAA, the following section C2 questions do not apply.			**INITIAL THIS BLOCK IF THERE IS NO HW CURRENTLY STORED INSIDE THE HWAA:**				
Unit/Activity Name:			**Inspector:**				**Date:**
C2.	**Hazardous Waste Management**		**YES**	**NO**	**N/A**	**Comments**	**Citation**
1		Is the Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA) clean, orderly and free of severe structural deterioration?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex C, para. 3.a.4.c. & Annex C, para. 3.a.4.g.**
2		Is there a warning sign designating the area as an SAA and are signs stating "No Smoking Within 50 Feet" posted in locations where they are visible from all approachable sides?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex C, para. 3.a.4.k.; Annex C, para 3.a.4.k.5.** These signs are available through the Environmental Section.
3	★	**Does the SAA have adequate secondary containment if liquids are stored?**	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex C, para.3.a.4.f.**
4		Are the current emergency notification personnel and phone numbers posted along with a spill reporting poster?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex C, para. 3.a.4.i.; Annex C, para. 3.a.4.k.** Emergency contacts (fire department, accumulation manager, and assistant accumulation manager) must be posted next to the telephone along with the location of a fire extinguisher and other spill response equipment.
5		Is a spill kit available and does it contain adequate supplies to respond to a spill or release of the waste being stored at the SAA?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex C 3.a.4.j.** Have adequate and appropriate spill response equipment located at or near the accumulation area. Minimum spill response equipment consists of an empty salvage drum, absorbents, shovels, brooms, gloves, eye protection, serviceable fire extinguisher(s), and any other special equipment listed as necessary on the products' MSDS.
6		Is adequate aisle space (3 foot) present between rows of drums?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex C 3.a.4.h.** Rows of drums must be positioned with adequate aisle space for emergency response (3 feet).
7		Are all containers free of deficiencies, such as leaks, rust, corrosion, unserviceable bungs, dents, bulges, and/or grooves?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Appendix 5 to Annex C, para. 1.a.2.a.**

C2.	Hazardous Waste Management		YES	NO	N/A	Comments	Citation
8		Are containers compatible for the waste they are holding?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Appendix 5 to Annex C, para. 1.a.**
9		Do containers have the proper air spaces between the contents and the lid?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Appendix 5 to Annex C, para. 1.a.3.a.**
10		Are drum bungs and bolts wrench tightened after every use?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Appendix 5 to Annex C, para. 1.a.3.b.** Containers holding materials/waste must be tightly closed after every use.
11		Are "Non-regulated Waste" labels affixed on the container(s) holding non-regulated waste(s)?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Appendix 5 to Annex C, para. 1.b.3.** Non-hazardous and non-regulated wastes will be labeled.
12		Are drums positioned so labels are easily read?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex C, para. 3.a.4.h** Labels must be visible when approaching the Accumulation Area.
13	★	**Are all containers properly marked to reflect their contents (e.g. USED OIL) and are all other non-applicable markings and labels removed?**	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex C, para. 3.a.2.a.1.**
14		Are SAA Container Logs accurately maintained for each container used for recyclable materials/non-regulated waste?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Appendix 7 to Annex C, para. 2.f**
15	★	**Are containers holding Universal Waste (UW), including fluorescent light tubes, properly marked to identify the waste being stored? ex: "UNIVERSAL WASTE – BATTERIES, UNIVERSAL WASTE - LAMPS"**	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Appendix 8 to Annex C, para. 4.a**

C2.	Hazardous Waste Management		YES	NO	N/A	Comments	Citation
16	★	**Is each container holding Universal Waste (UW) marked with the Accumulation Start Date (the earliest date that the UW became a waste)?**	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Appendix 8 to Annex C, para. 5.b**
17	★	**Has the UW been stored no longer than 270 days from the Accumulation Start Date?**	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Appendix 8 to Annex C, para. 5.a.**
18		Is a spill kit with the appropriate spill response materials to contain a release of the UW available?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Appendix 8 to Annex C, para. 1.e.**

★ Line Items marked with a star indicate potential serious deficiencies that could result in a Notice of Violation from EPA

Unit/Activity Name:			**Inspector:**				**Date:**
D.	**Operational Area**		**YES**	**NO**	**N/A**	**Comments**	**Citation**
1		Are spills/leaks in work areas, maintenance bays, and vehicle parking areas promptly cleaned up ?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Appendix 13 to Annex C, para. 2.a.** Maintenance bays are to be kept clean and free of POL buildup. All spills should be reported to 911 by the first person who notices the spill.
2	★	**Are trash containers free of Hazardous Waste?**	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex C, para. 3.a.3.d.; Appendix 13 to Annex C, para 3.b.** Disposal of Hazardous/Non-Regulated Waste and/or Recyclable Material in the general refuse is strictly prohibited.
3		Are trash containers free of Non-RCRA Regulated Waste/Recyclable Material?	☐	☐	☐		
4		Are appropriate cleanup items (e.g. absorbent pads) available for the cleanup of spills?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Annex C, para. 3.a.4.j.** Have adequate and appropriate spill response equipment located at or near the accumulation area. Minimum spill response equipment consists of an empty salvage drum, absorbents, shovels, brooms, gloves, eye protection, a serviceable fire extinguisher(s), and any other special equipment listed as necessary on the products' MSDS.
5		Are solvent parts washer lids closed when not in use and kept free of dry sweep, rags, and other foreign matter?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Appendix 13 to Annex C, para. 2.b.** Parts washers with closeable lids should be closed when not in use. Dry sweep, rags, and other foreign matter should be kept out of the washer.
6		Are solvent parts washers used for cleaning parts only?	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Appendix 13 to Annex C, para. 2.b.** Parts washers should be used for cleaning parts only.
E.	**Maintenance Bays**		**YES**	**NO**	**N/A**	**Comments**	**Citation**
7		Are all contaminated rags kept in closable metal containers and properly marked/labeled for identification? (e.g. USED POL RAGS, USED ACETONE RAGS)	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Appendix 11 to Annex C, para. 1.b;** Shop rags contaminated with solvents or fuels must be separated, collected in an accumulation point, and managed as hazardous waste.
8	★	**Are all containers used to collect used oil products marked "USED OIL"?**	☐	☐	☐		**JBER 19-3, Appendix 13 to Annex C para. 2.a.** Containers and aboveground tanks used to store used oil at generator facilities must be labeled or marked clearly with the words "Used Oil".

★ Line Items marked with a star indicate potential serious deficiencies that could result in a Notice of Violation from EPA

ANNEX Y TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN
REFERENCES, ABREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS, AND DEFINITIONS

1. REFERENCES

P.L. 102-386	Federal Facilities Compliance Act
29 CFR 1910.120	Selection and Use of Proper Personal Protective Equipment
40 CFR 260-283	Hazardous Waste Treatment
40 CFR 268.7(a)(6)	Land Disposal Restriction Regulations
40 CFR 261.2-261.6	Subtitle C Regulations
49 USC 1801	Hazardous Material Transportation Act
49 CFR 172	Regulations issued under the HMTA
49 CFR 172.101	Regulations for Shipping Hazardous Materials by Highway, Air, Water or Rail
49 CFR 172.400	Packaged Hazardous Materials Labeling Regulations
49 CFR 100-185	DOT Regulations
40 CFR 260.10	Definition for “Used Oil”
40 CFR 261.30	Listed Solvents
40 CFR 279	Regulations of Used Oils and Lubricants
40 CFR 761 under TSCA	Used Oil Contaminated with PCBs
40 CFR 261&279	Used Fuel [JP-8, Diesel, Gasoline]
40 CFR261	Rags and Absorbants contaminated with Paints and/or Solvents
40 CFR 279.10(f)	De Minimis Wastewater Mixtures
40 CFR 279.10(b)	Used Oil Mixtures
40 CFR 261.4(b)	Solid Wastes

40 CFR 761	PCB contaminated Used Oil Regulations
40 CFR 261	Residuals from Used Oil Processing
40 CFR 279.11	Specifications of Used Oil
40 CFR 279.72	Analysis or Documentation of Used Oil
40 CFR 279.74(b)	Used Oil Burned or Shipped
40 CFR 264.16	Training Required by RCRA
40 CFR 264	Contingenct Plan and Preparedness and Prevention Requirements
40 CFR 264	Preparedness and Prevention
49 CFR 172.504	Required Number and Type Placards for Shipping Vehicle

2. ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

ADEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Air Force	United States Air Force
AMS	Air Mobility Squadron
AST	aboveground storage tank
CDL	commercial driver's license
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CO	Contracting Officer
COTR	Contracting Officer’s Technical Representative
C-Plan	Contingency Response Plan
CSF	Compliant Storage Facility
DD	Defense Department
DoD	Department of Defense

DOT	Department of Transportation
DLA/DS	Defense Logistics Agency/Disposal Services
EAA	Emergency Accumulation Area
JBER	Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson
EMS	Environmental Management System
EPA	U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ESOHC	Environmental, Safety and Occupational Health Committee
F	Fahrenheit
FAR	Federal Acquisition Regulation
HAZCOM	hazard communication
JBER HAZMART	Hazardous Materials Element
HMTA	Hazardous Materials Transportation Act
HWAA	Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area
HWC	Hazardous Waste Center (formerly JBER TSD)
HWG	hazardous waste generators
LDR	Land Disposal Restriction
MSDS	material safety data sheet
NEV	Notice of Environmental Violation
NOV	Notice of Violation
OI	Operating Instruction
off-spec	off-specification

on-spec	on-specification
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act (or Administration)
P2	Pollution Prevention
PACAF	Pacific Air Forces
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyls
POL	petroleum, oils and lubricants
POP	Performance Oriented Packaging
PPE	personal protective equipment
ppm	parts per million
PPMP	Pollution Prevention Program Management Plan
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RRAA	Recovery/Recycle Accumulation Area
SAA	Satellite Accumulation Area
SAP	Sampling and Analysis Plan
SME	Subject Matter Expert
SOP	standard operating procedure
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
UST	underground storage tank
UWAA	Universal Waste Accumulation Area

WAP	Waste Analysis Plan
WR 161-21	Wing Hazard Communication Program
673 LRS	673d Logistics Readiness Squadron

3. DEFINITIONS

Accumulation: The temporary collection of hazardous waste in a proper container by the unit/organization that generates the waste, for a limited period of time pending transfer of the waste to a permitted or interim status CSF.

Aerosol: A material that is dispensed from its container as a mist, spray, or foam by a propellant under pressure.

Battery: A device consisting of one or more electrically connected electrochemical cells which are designed to receive, store, and deliver electrical energy. An electrochemical cell is a system consisting of an anode, cathode, and an electrolyte, plus such connections (electrical and mechanical) as may be needed to allow the cell to deliver or receive electrical energy. The term also includes an intact, unbroken battery from which the electrolyte has been removed, but does not include any electrolyte removed from the batteries. Lead acid batteries are not included in this definition and are still handled under the provisions of 40 CFR 266, subpart G.

Boiling Point: The temperature at which a liquid boils at regular atmospheric pressure (14.7 pounds per square inch).

Class I flammable liquid (under OSHA): Liquids having a flash point below 100 degrees Fahrenheit (37.8 degrees Celsius).

Class II liquids (under OSHA): Liquids with flash points at or above 100 degrees Fahrenheit (37.8 degrees Celsius) and below 140 degrees Fahrenheit (60 degrees Celsius).

Class III liquids (under OSHA): Liquids with flash points at or above 140 degrees Fahrenheit (60 degrees Celsius).

Closed container: A container (any can, barrel, or drum) sealed by a lid or other device so that neither liquid nor vapor will escape from it at ordinary temperatures or if the container is tipped over.

Combustible liquid (under DOT): Any liquid having a flash point at or above 141 degrees Fahrenheit (60.5 degrees Celsius) and below 200 degrees Fahrenheit (93 degrees Celsius).

Container: A portable device in which a material is accumulated, stored, transported, treated, disposed of, or otherwise handled.

Flammable aerosol: An aerosol labeled "Flammable" by the manufacturer.

Flammable liquid (Class I): Any liquid having a flash point below 100 degrees Fahrenheit (37.8 degrees Celsius).

Generating activity: Unit or organization whose act or process first produces the hazardous waste.

Generator: See generating activity.

Halogen: Any fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, or astatine.

Hazardous: This term means different things to different regulatory agencies. For example, what is considered a hazardous chemical by OSHA may not be regulated as a hazardous waste by RCRA.

Hazardous chemicals: The raw materials as noted on the MSDS's that OSHA regulates to protect workers. This includes several thousand chemicals that pose either physical or health hazards to workers. Information concerning hazardous chemicals is provided on an MSDS that must be provided to any customer by the manufacturer to disclose the material's hazards and specific handling methods.

Hazardous materials: Materials that pose an unreasonable risk to health, life, or property during transport. These can be materials as dangerous as explosives or as seemingly benign as antifreeze. Hazardous materials pose a problem during transport due to their specific physical characteristics (e.g., explosive, corrosive, marine pollutant, etc.). Transportation of these materials (as well as hazardous wastes) is regulated by the DOT and must be shipped according to the DOT regulations found in 49 CFR 171 to 177. All hazardous materials are defined as hazardous chemicals and therefore are regulated by OSHA.

Hazardous substances: Materials which, if spilled or released, could cause harm to human health or the environment. Hazardous substances are defined under the CERCLA and OSHA and trigger cleanup actions when found over certain thresholds in the environment. All CERCLA hazardous substances are regulated by the DOT if they are transported on public highways.

Hazardous wastes: Described in Appendix F. Defined and stringently regulated under RCRA. If transported on public highways, hazardous wastes are also regulated by the DOT.

Hazardous material employee: A person whose job directly involves hazardous materials transportation. This term includes an owner-operator of a motor vehicle that transports hazardous materials in commerce or someone who is responsible for determining DOT shipping names for wastes or materials.

Material safety data sheet: Document (required by OSHA) containing information on a material's ingredients, physical properties, and associated hazards that manufacturers are required by law to provide on all products they manufacture and sell. The MSDS is useful in evaluating the product to determine if it has hazardous constituents.

Nonbulk packaging: Packaging that has:

a. A container for liquids that has a maximum capacity of 119 gallons (450 liters).

b. A package of solid material that has a maximum net mass less than 882 pounds (400 kilograms) and a maximum capacity less than 199 gallons.

c. A water capacity greater than 1,000 pounds (454 kilograms) or less as a container for gas.

Non-regulated Waste: Not all wastes generated at JBER are regulated as hazardous waste under RCRA. These wastes are commonly referred to as non-regulated or non-hazardous wastes. Examples of non-hazardous wastes include used oil and antifreeze. The term "non-hazardous" is somewhat misleading. "Non-hazardous" **does not** mean that the waste cannot harm either you or the environment; it simply refers to the fact that it is not regulated as hazardous waste under RCRA. In fact, many non-hazardous wastes are quite toxic if consumed by humans or animals and can cause great harm if released to the environment.

Off-specification used oil: Used oil that exceeds the following criteria (Except that the specifications do not apply to mixtures of used oil and hazardous waste that continue to be regulated as hazardous waste.):

Constituent/Property	Allowable Level
Arsenic	5 ppm maximum
Cadmium	2 ppm maximum
Chromium	10 ppm maximum
Lead	100 ppm maximum
Flash Point	100 degrees Fahrenheit minimum
Total Halogens	4,000 ppm maximum (1,000 ppm rebuttable presumption of mixing)

On-specification used oil: Oil that falls within the allowable levels listed above. Once oil is determined to be on-specification it is no longer subject to these requirements.

PCB article: Any manufactured article, other than a PCB container, that contains PCBs and whose surface(s) has been in direct contact with PCBs.

PCB container: Any package, can, bottle, bag, barrel, drum, tank, or other device that contains PCBs or PCB articles and whose surface has been in direct contact with PCBs.

PCB item: Any PCB article, PCB article container, PCB container, or PCB equipment that deliberately or unintentionally contains or has as a part of it any PCB(s).

Pesticide: Any substance or list of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest or intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant.

Portable tank: A closed container having a liquid capacity over 60 gallons and not intended for fixed installation.

Rebuttal presumption: The presumption that oil containing greater than 1,000 ppm halogens is hazardous waste can be rebutted by demonstrating that no mixing with hazardous waste has occurred (i.e., documenting that the source of halogens is not a listed hazardous waste).

Safety can: An approved container of not more than 5 gallons capacity, having a spring-closing lid and spout cover, and designed so it will safely relieve internal pressure when exposed to fire.

Thermostat: A temperature control device that contains metallic mercury in an ampule attached to a bimetal sensing element. Mercury-containing ampules that have been removed from these temperature control devices.

Universal waste: Hazardous waste batteries, pesticides, and mercury containing equipment meeting the definitions in this OPLAN that are managed under the universal waste requirements listed here. These wastes may be accumulated in a standalone Universal Waste Accumulation Area (UWAA).

Used oil: Any oil that has been refined from crude oil, or any synthetic oil, that has been used and as a result of such use is contaminated by physical (e.g., high water content) or chemical (e.g., lead, halogens, etc.) impurities. Used oil containing more than 1,000 ppm total halogens is presumed to be a hazardous waste. This does not apply to metalworking oils or fluids containing chlorinated paraffins if they are processed to reclaim metalworking oils or fluids. Similarly, used oils contaminated with chlorofluorocarbons removed from refrigeration units, when the chlorofluorocarbons are destined for reclamation, are exempt unless such oils have been mixed with used oil from nonrefrigeration units.

Used oil fuel marketer: Any person who directs a shipment of off-specification used oil from their facility to a used oil burner or first claims that used oil to be burned for energy recovery meets the used oil fuel specifications.

Ventilation: The circulation of air for the prevention of fire and explosion.

Waste stream: A single type of waste that is generated regularly using the same materials or products, by the same process.

ANNEX Z TO JBER OPLAN 19-3, ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN DISTRIBUTION LIST

1. JBER PERSONNEL AUTHORIZED TO PRINT ONE HARD COPY OF THIS PLAN:
   - Military
   - Civilians
   - Tenants
   - Contractors
   - Subcontractors

2. ELECTRONIC COPIES: This OPLAN will be distributed electronically using the restricted area on the JBER, 673 ABW PLANS homepage. 673 CES/CEANQ will send a message to all organizations notifying them of the EMP location following 673 ABW/CC approval.

3. CD COPIES: This OPLAN will be distributed (one cd copy) to each unit on JBER that is listed to store hazardous material or that is listed to generate hazardous waste. This cd copy will be supplied in the Hazardous Material & Waste Environmental Notebooks that are issued by the JBER Hazardous Waste Center (HWC). A cd copy can also be obtained by request at the HWC, 4314 Kenney Avenue, JBER.